





Return called for under Government letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total.
(1) By sale to laborers	10,793	4,808	15,601
(2) By sale to public	62,728	4,064	66,792
(3) In charitable relief	14,052	74	14,126
(4) Advances to ryots	98,702	34,187	132,889
Total	1,06,380	43,193	2,09,573

E. LOCKWOOD,  
Offg. Collector.

No. 925—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 13th August 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the 19th fortnightly narrative for this district.

2. Up to 7th instant, since my last report was sent in, the weather has been particularly fine and most favorable for all crops, but reports received shewed that rain was at last necessary to complete the aghani transplantings, especially in the south of the district, and to benefit the aghani already planted out. This rain has now fallen, and is all that could have been desired up to date, when all crops are most promising.

The total rainfall to the 11th at Sudder has been	...	33.86
Ditto ditto 8th at Banka has been	...	30.17
Ditto ditto 1st at Muddehpore, has been	...	30.73
Ditto ditto 8th at Soopool, has been	...	40.74

At head-quarters 3.96 fell on the 9th and 10th, at Banka 1.50 fell on the 7th, at Soopool 0.40 fell on the 7th and 8th. I have no particulars of this rain at Muddehpore.

4. The sub-divisional officers remark as follows on the state of the crops and the condition of the people:—

*Soopool.*—"The rain has come just in time, for had it been withheld a few days longer, the consequences to the bhadoi crops (both paddy and murwa) coming into ear would have been serious, whereas now they may both be looked on as secure; and should no unforeseen calamity befall them, the crops, both in extent and yield, will, it is expected, prove better than any one secured during many past years. The earlier murwa and paddy to the north, it is true, have suffered somewhat from want of weeding during the continuous rain of June and early July, but the later crop of both is very fine, and, on the whole, far exceeds an average crop. This fall of rain will also carry on the aghani cultivation nearly to completion. For the transplanting of this crop there is yet about a month before us, and until after this period has elapsed, all forebodings as to its deficient area will, I think, be purely speculative. The mukai crop was in former years a very uncommon one in these parts, but it has been cultivated comparatively largely this season and has turned out very well. I observe, too, that a much larger area is being devoted to food-grains; for instance, this season preparations are being made on all sides for the janera crop where it was never sown before, and lands usually reserved for chillies, &c., may this year be seen with a fine crop of murwa. The condition of the people is undoubtedly improving, and after the close of the current month, when the bhadoi harvest becomes general, our house-to-house relief operations may with safety be much narrowed." Mr. Smith adds: "There will, I fear, however, be a certain class of non-cultivators, principally decrepit, old women or widows with small children, of the lowest classes, such as Julahas, Doosadhs, and Misahirs, to whom we shall be obliged to continue relief till the main and cold-weather harvest; and more particularly in this non-bhadoi country along the Tijioga valley, I am convinced of the necessity of providing ample work for those in want of employment and willing to work, at fair rates; for, it is only to be expected that, with the present deficiency of food-supply, those ordinarily employing hard labor should do as much for themselves as possible, and that, consequently, many of the ordinary laboring classes should find it a difficult matter to support themselves and their families."

5. *Muddehpore.*—"On all sides may be seen the different crops in various stages of maturity. Kerhi has in some places been cut; in others, is nearly fit to reap; the same with murwa. The bhadoi, in some of the early transplanted fields, has come into ear, and in most looks promising. Aghani is also good, except where damaged by floods. The ryots from the west are laying aghani seedling to plant in the low lands lately injured by excessive rain. We had need of rain lately, but it has been raining all night (7th) and is still threatening."

6. *Banka.*—"The prices of all grains are falling, and a further fall is anticipated as soon as the indian corn and murwa, both nearly ready, are cut. The late rain has immensely benefited the transplantings of paddy. Up to date the paddy looks promising, and about one-half has already been transplanted. Another good shower of rain is necessary for the paddy already transplanted. With a favorable rainfall an excellent harvest may be looked for. The general condition of the people is satisfactory, but cholera exists here and there."

7. *Head-quarters.*—"The Ganges is now in high flood and still rising, but the crops on the dearah land were, I understand, nearly all out and saved—a very unusual circumstance."

8. The Deputy Collector at Pertabganje reports very satisfactorily of the whole state of the country under his direct charge, and thinks that no further relief measures will be necessary in that portion of the district after the end of this month. The Muddehpore officer

is inclined to a similar opinion, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to carry out these proposals. The only portion remaining where slight assistance will be necessary will be portions of Naradigur and Ekar, especially along the valley of the Tiljooga, almost an entirely aghani rice country.

9. The following statement shows the difference in prices as far as they can be ascertained now and at the corresponding period of 1866. Rice throughout the fortnight at head-quarters has been alternating from 12 to 12-10 and back again, and now it again stands at 12-10:—

	Rice, common.		Pulses.		Indian corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	20th Aug.							
Sooool ...	7 0	10 6	...	13 0	...	...	8 0	11 0
Pertabgunge ...	11 0	17 0	...	13 0	...	...	10 0	13 0
Muddehpooora ...	10 0	16 0	6 0	13 0	...	15 0	9 0	11 0
Kisabgunge ...	6 12	13 8	6 0	14 0	...	...	7 12	13 0
Banka ...	8 0	12 0	...	15 0	10 0	16 0	9 0	12 8
Kutooria ...	8 0	11 8	7 0	14 0	9 0	15 0	9 8	14 0
	12th Aug.							
Head-quarters ...	8 3	12 10	8 13	17 11	10 2	16 0	9 12	16 2

\* Probably new rice.

10. I annex the required crime statement for the month of July.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. The usual statements will be sent with this if they reach me in time, but up to this moment I have not received them.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

12. The only traffic worth remarking on is that at the Bhagulpore railway station; but, as the reduced rates ceased to exist on the 1st August, it is very probable that we have seen the last of these imports from up-country. The total imports for the fortnight ending 8th instant, were 36,953 maunds, and exports 10,025 maunds. Of the former, excepting 100 maunds rice from Sahebgunge, and 270 maunds gram and wheat, local, the whole quantity was wheat and gram from various up-country stations, and the whole of the exports wheat and gram for Howrah. No private importations appear to be carried on to the north of the district, and the Soopol officer reports "little or nothing is being done in this direction."

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. The usual statements are annexed, showing the quantity stored and expended at, and from, each gola. A statement showing the quantity stored at each sub-gola, and how used, is also given. There is still ample for all possible requirements in the north of the district.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

14. No advances in grain have been sanctioned during the fortnight.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

15. I was unable to furnish figures with my last fortnightly. I now do so, together with the figures for this, for the sake of comparison. In Mr. Kirkwood's report, just received, he remarks "generally the numbers receiving relief have somewhat diminished towards the end of the fortnight." I trust the figures, to be submitted at the close of August, will show that this reduction still continues.

16. Sales.—The wholesale moodies are reported to have disposed of a very large amount, but in some parts their demands, and the demands of their customers on their stores, are slackening. This is said to be especially noticeable at Pertabgunge, where new rice is coming into the market; and Baboo Ram Shunker Sen reports the quantity of grain sold under the new liberal rates (to wholesale dealers) was 10,178 maunds. In fact, so eager was the competition among the local tradesmen at Bulooa, that stores began to run short before all demands could be met. In Muddehpooora sub-division, during the fortnight, 8,045 maunds were thus sold; in the Soopol circle 7,461 maunds were disposed of to wholesale moodies, while the sales from the golas themselves had fallen to 380 maunds; the moodies generally retailing at a dearer price than the gola retail selling price. In Naradigur circle the wholesale moodies took, during the fortnight, 2,402 maunds. There are very few persons in that circle, especially in the neighbourhood of Roshwar and Nurgoo golas, of sufficient substance to become large purchasers. There have been, it is said, large purchasers in the Bongong circle, but the figures are not given. It is still most positively stated that there is no rice forthcoming or available anywhere in Soopol, except Government rice. The new bhadoi rice will soon be in the market, when only the better class of men who are unaccustomed to eat the bhadoi rice, and can afford to pay for Government rice, will become purchasers; we shall not have much to sell, except in the Muddehpooora sub-division. The golas in the Bulooa, Bongong, and Simrahi circles have become almost empty. Bulooa and Simrahi have since been replenished; Bongong will be replenished from the Bijnathpore gola in the Muddehpooora sub-division; Naradigur, Soopol, and Ekar circles, it is said, have enough for all their requirements.

12. *Advances*.—Of course, these have now come almost to a close. The figures for last fortnight should have been a total of 9½ zemindars, receiving 31,703 maunds of rice and 4,074 maunds of seed-grain; and 18,454 ryots, receiving 60,787 maunds of rice and 2,296 maunds of seed-grain up to 29th July, and in some cases up to the 1st August. The figures stand thus—ryots, 16,824, receiving 64,978 maunds of rice and 2,380 maunds seed-grain; and zemindars 95, receiving 32,287 maunds rice and 4,074 maunds seed-grain.

13. *Cooked Food*.—The figures for this and last fortnight are thus given:—

			Men.		Women.		Children.	
			This	Last.	This	Last.	This	Last.
Balooa and Nathpore } Hospital and } ...	Poor-house, }	...	39	34	54	52	56	46
Simrahi, ditto ...	...	...	5	23	19	16	15	24
Nowabakur, ditto ...	...	...	11	9	12	15	16	16
Dugmura, ditto ...	...	...	37	14	58	63	22	40
Soopool, ditto ...	...	...	16	17	32	33	44	43
Ekar, ditto ...	...	...	14	21	26	46	10	43
Bongong, ditto ...	...	...	45	31	40	27	27	21
Bhowanipore, ditto ...	...	...	10	15	8	19	7	13
Kamp, ditto ...	...	...	1	3	4	4	3	3
Muddehpoorah centre ...	...	...	7	11	13	20	9	24
Puchgachia centre ...	...	...	7	30	7	30	8	32

Total, this fortnight, 682, against 848 of the previous fortnight.

Many of these poor-houses are now going to be closed, as also the hospitals, at once, and the native doctors attached will be relieved. Mr. Kirkwood reports their presence no longer necessary. There has been a marvellously small amount of sickness throughout the relief operations, and the native doctors are no longer required, with the exception of three, who will be retained a short time longer.

19. *House-to-house Relief*.—Mr. Kirkwood remarks on this head that "this relief was largely extended during June and July in the Naradigur and Ekar circles; the climax was, however, reached about the 20th July, and steady reductions, both in numbers and in the amount given, are now going on. The numbers on this relief appear much larger, proportionately, than the amount of relief given. The reason is this, that, while some new people, generally fully 10 per cent., and frequently very many more, had to be brought on the lists, some 50 per cent. had their allowances reduced, as they improved and gradually took to one of our labor reliefs; thus, although the numbers may have increased 10 per cent. on a certain day in a certain village, it is not uncommon to find a reduction of 10 per cent. in the total amount allowed to that village. The average relief given per head—men, women, and children, for a month—is about 10 seers of rice. It runs, I think, mostly from 10 to 12 seers as the maximum allowance per child, and 18 seers for adults." The total figures shown in Mr. Kirkwood's next fortnightly will probably show a still further reduction.

20. *Labour*.—Mr. Kirkwood remarks: "There are on the regular works in North Bhaugpore, as far as I can ascertain, about 8,000 persons, of whom 3,000 are on the Court of Wards' works. Our relief works now show large numbers:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Balooa ...	{ Last fortnight ...	316	1,833	137	1,766
	{ This fortnight ...	610	2,029	186	3,825
Bhowanipore ...	{ Last fortnight ...	79	90	38	207
	{ This fortnight ...	80	125	95	300
Kamp ...	{ Last fortnight ...	81	278	92	451
	{ This fortnight ...	100	130	73	313
Naradigur ...	{ Last fortnight ...	491	417	159	1,067
	{ This fortnight ...	521	1,673	1,062	3,256
Simrahi ...	{ Last fortnight ...	150	2,700	1,159	4,009
	{ This fortnight ...	1,224	5,465	2,011	8,700
Soopool ...	{ Last fortnight ...	42	836	347	1,215
	{ This fortnight ...	29	900	480	1,409
Bongong ...	{ Last fortnight ...	12	2,136	403	2,551
	{ This fortnight ...	48	2,760	406	3,198
Ekar ...	{ Last fortnight ...	216	932	289	1,437
	{ This fortnight ...	123	2,501	808	3,432

This shows a total this fortnight of 23,433, against 12,714 of the previous fortnight, or nearly double. I anticipate a considerable reduction during the fortnight, as strict orders have been given to reduce wages. The women, who chiefly swell the numbers, will soon be, or ought to be, engaged in reaping the bhadoi harvest. Mr. Martin, the Muddehpoorah sub-divisional officer, remarks: "The rates now are not sufficiently tempting to induce people to work; what is really wanted is not a sudden but a gradual driving back all persons to their usual condition, whether that normal condition be bad or good. There are many found in poverty who have been in poverty all their lives, and had a hard struggle for an existence, who will, without doubt, appear fit subjects for relief for many years to come, and who, having once subsisted on charity in the way they have this year, will find some difficulty in giving it up and reverting to their previous miserable life; and the question appears to be rising, how long we are to find work for this class of persons; all others will now very soon desert us of their own accord."

21. *Spinning and Weaving*.—Mr. Kirkwood reports: "The numbers have very largely increased during the fortnight. The number, daily average, has been 5,952 spinning and 1,238 weaving, against 4,267 spinning and 644 weaving in the previous fortnight. This also is a class who will hang on to us as long as we provide them with cotton, though many of the spinners are women who ordinarily do not engage in this manufacture. I have given orders that in

September this work must be gradually brought to a close, and that all engaged shall have a free gift of cotton or thread given out to them for the last time. This will enable them, if inclined, to work for themselves, and especially the weavers, who can sell their cloth and purchase more thread fairly, as doubtless thread will be available for some time longer; but their work as a means of charitable relief must cease, and can cease when once the new harvest is in and they are set upon their legs once more.

22. The group superintendents are no longer necessary, and their services are being dispensed with. The military subadars and jemadars are no longer necessary, and can all return now. Mr. Kirkwood only wishes to retain one after the end of this month, but he can go with the others. The whole work of relief at the end of this month ought to be entirely confined to a portion of Naradigur and Ekar circles along the valley of the Tiljooga, where no bhadoi is grown, and where the aghani in any year is liable to be, and is often destroyed or damaged by floods, instead of, as was the case last year, by drought; at any rate, it is satisfactory to know that the beginning of the end has arrived.

15.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative ...				7,84,255	12	7½
Detail of the above total—						
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works ...	1,88,000	0	0			
Deputy-Collector of Muddelpoorah ...	1,000	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	4,00,730	12	7½			
On disbursement to Deputy-Collector of Muddelpoorah for construction of gola ...	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	70,400	0	0			
Ditto ditto to traders for purchase of grain ...	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore municipality ...	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement ...	7,625	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots ...	1,09,900	0	0			
Expenditure during the fortnight under report ...	NIL			7,84,255	12	7½
Grand total to end of fortnight ...				7,84,255	12	7½

Statement showing Cases against property, as called for in Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of July 1874.

Number of cases reported, excluding cases declined by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.

	Sudder.	Mudabpoorah.	Banka.	Seepool.	Total.
<b>DAUGHTY—</b>					
(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1) ...	Month of July 1874 ...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of July 1873 ...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto ditto 1872 ...	...	...	...	...
<b>ROBBERY—</b>					
(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1) ...	Month of July 1874 ...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding month of July 1873 ...	1	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto 1872 ...	...	...	...	...
<b>THEFT—</b>					
(Heading 43 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle-theft)...	Month of July 1874 ...	7	5	23	3
	Corresponding month of July 1873 ...	15	5	16	7
	Ditto ditto 1872 ...	22	8	24	21
<b>LOCKING HOUSES-TRIFLING OR HOUSE-BREAKING—</b>					
(Headings 35 and 36 of Crime Return A1) ...	Month of July 1874 ...	25	7	11	4
	Corresponding month of July 1873 ...	12	3	2	6
	Ditto ditto 1872 ...	26	13	5	19
	Month of July 1874 ...	32	12	34	7
Total of all four crimes	Corresponding month of July 1873 ...	29	8	18	13
	Ditto ditto 1872 ...	48	21	29	34

	Rs.	A.	P.
Through Nazir ...	16,016	9	4
Deputy Collector of Banka ...	678	7	0
Muddelpoorah ...	13,162	13	5
Seepool ...	1,17,900	0	0
Mr. Hennessy ...	6,665	15	8
as contractor ...	1,87,187	0	14
H. M. Durand, Esq. ...	13,258	0	0
for carters ...	177	3	0
Mr. Hennessy ...	5,000	0	0
Bahadur Puran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ...	19,084	15	8
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, E. C. Gangooly ...	16,000	0	0
Captain Conolly ...	463	3	0
H. Hall, carpenter ...	109	10	0
James, Government grain officer, Jagodishnook ...	165	0	0
Bahadur Hurbulub Narain Singh, for purchase of tobacco ...	2,040	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages and weights and scales sent from Calcutta ...	37	11	0
Ditto for 25 bales of small bags sent from Allipore ...	70	2	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pointe ...	112	5	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	3,221	4	0
<b>Total</b> ...	4,00,730	12	7½



*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagnapore on the dates nearest to the 5th August 1973, for which returns may be available.*

[illegible]

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 5th August 1874, for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED, UP TO DATE.						Total.	Estimated grain at close of the year.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to landlords.	By payment in kind to laborers.				
<b>SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION.</b>											
<i>Soopol Circle.</i>											
Soopol ...	5th Aug.	1,30,000	91,675	35,659	8,946	1,375	680	8,825	2,671	67,900	
Chundial ...		10,000	16,412	3,924	3,802	911	51	906	999	10,892	
Botowlee ...		5,000	8,000	2,936	Nil	498	Nil	319	1,529	5,281	
Hardee ...		10,000	14,000	6,169	2,200	717	829	677	1,331	11,423	
Total ...		1,55,000	1,30,387	49,687	14,251	3,501	1,080	10,298	6,480	85,305	
<i>Naradigar Circle.</i>											
Naradigar ...	5th Aug.	30,000	42,430	20,375	1,585	6,507	177	637	4,010	34,191	
Dugummarah ...		30,000	32,000	12,502	1,474	5,038	Nil	1,958	679	20,951	
Rohwar ...		40,000	37,570	15,918	Nil	1,525	44	173	2,783	20,449	
Nargo ...		20,000	10,884	4,578	1,990	1,420	134	89	17	8,231	
Total ...		1,20,000	1,22,884	53,373	5,055	14,480	355	2,154	8,389	83,816	
<i>Simrahi and Bulosa Circles.</i>											
Peepra ...	5th Aug.	20,000	21,000	5,061	2,650	1,316	4,095	2,705	4,044	19,871	
Fortahunge ...		30,000	32,768	15,427	535	502	5,348	1,714	1,765	23,791	
Bulosa ...		20,000	26,900	13,578	2,025	225	795	2,184	926	19,033	
Simrahi ...		40,000	40,872	11,112	1,710	1,717	7,302	2,640	3,908	27,880	
Nathpore ...		10,000	10,000	2,888	278	622	4,466	Nil	156	8,410	
Rheemangur ...		5,000	5,110	2,376	Nil	128	1,460	88	729	4,731	
Ryeli Dulgan ...		8,000	8,000	3,383	690	377	2,638	Nil	248	7,331	
Total ...		1,33,000	1,43,950	53,825	7,888	4,887	20,604	9,287	10,866	1,12,855	
<i>Khar and Bongong Circles.</i>											
Khar ...	5th Aug.	60,000	51,066	13,834	5,850	4,585	2,759	4,405	8,681	39,914	
Saman ...		20,000	20,051	4,964	1,575	2,769	2,879	300	671	13,158	
Notha ...		10,000	10,351	2,758	4,325	349	76	Nil	301	8,769	
Bongong ...		30,000	32,739	10,545	2,543	2,817	4,320	4,716	2,716	26,955	
Burgan ...		5,000	4,732	Nil	Nil	1,544	29	Nil	1,215	2,701	
Putchgachia ...		20,000	14,272	5,476	1,275	768	319	3,117	2,000	12,945	
Moheshi ...		10,000	10,059	1,990	3,720	374	2,230	652	738	9,874	
Total ...		1,55,000	1,43,290	39,337	19,087	13,696	13,015	13,189	16,389	1,14,205	
<b>COURT OF WARDS SUB-DIVISION.</b>											
<i>Naradigar Circle.</i>											
Chandypur ...	5th Aug.	11,400	11,422	Nil	9,935	56	1,577	Nil	Nil	11,307	
Bhupliha ...		11,400	11,504	Nil	8,668	332	1,689	Nil	Nil	10,808	
Burkara ...		9,335	9,335	Nil	8,575	594	2,989	Nil	Nil	7,088	
Total ...		32,135	32,319	Nil	23,198	911	5,454	Nil	Nil	29,563	
Grand total ...		5,08,135	5,72,820	1,96,222	66,479	37,485	67,088	34,650	41,516	4,55,645	



**SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2863**

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain at sub-golas up to 5th August 1874.*

Name of sub-gola.	From what gola stocked.	Amount stored.	Amount used in house to house relief.	Amount used in light labor work.	Amount sold.	Deficiency in weight.	Total expended.
Sukpore		2,000	215				319
Barwari		2,000	117				117
Paisa		2,000	99				99
Ghoran		1,000	301				401
Sukela		1,000	208				208
Baroli		500					
Kaili		2,000	88	326			414
Rhapore		2,000	273				273
Kunda		2,000	380	510			890
Arragaites		925	61	280			351
Gundaul		185	185				185
Jalal		151	99				99
Motipore		2,000	7	1,131			1,138
Dharahara		2,000	68	1,840		44	2,000
Moheshpore		2,000		1,800		109	1,909
Barakarewa		2,000					400
Lachmunia		1,704					346
Tamungunge		1,082					1,082
Chandpore		2,000	351				741
Munja		2,000	390	278	112		300
Digha		1,000	129				1,129
Bhaphalai		1,000	63				63
Choghotta		1,000	303	4	295		602
	Total	33,929	3,491	6,274	497	229	12,305

The amount shown in column 3 is included in the figures shown in column 5 of the sole return.

\* No return received, but Baboo Ramamur Sen informed me verbally that all had been used.

† Figures for these five golas given to 1st instant.

V. T. TAYLOR,  
Collector.

No. 3032F, dated Purneah, the 13th August 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative for the period ending 8th August 1874.

**A.**

During the past fortnight I have visited Motiharee in Arrareah and Kudbah circles. I everywhere found that the new rice was coming into the market and that old rice from Dacca and the eastern districts and from Calcutta was being brought up and distributed over the country in large quantities.

The crops are everywhere looking well. I noticed that they were particularly fine in pergunnah Teerakharda in the north, and in the eastern part of thana Kudbah.

We have throughout the fortnight been favoured with showers, which have enabled the people to transplant their seedlings for the winter crop. The intervals of sunshine have been favourable for the reaping of the bhadoi, which is now general.

The prices now quoted are for old rice—Purneah 14 seers, Kusbah 14 seers, Kissingunge 16 seers, Arrareah 12 seers.

New rice in some places selling at 18 seers per rupee and dhan at 32 seers.

At Kissingunge the price is 22 seers of new rice, and in some hats 40 seers of dhan per rupee.

The general health of the people is reported to be good everywhere.

The usual statement of grain thefts and dacoities is annexed.

*Statement showing the theft of grain reported in the District of Purneah for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.*

Stations.	No. of cases reported.	Worth of grain stolen.
Kissingunge	3	7 1 9
Kusbah Amour	3	1 1 0
Bahadoorgunge	1	3 0 0
Bulrampore	1	2 0 0
Sudder	2	8 5 0
Gondwarah	2	12 0 0
Kulliangunge	4	11 8 0
Motiharee	3	6 13 0
Arrareah	1	0 9 0
Total	19	51 13 9

PURNEAH,  
The 11th August 1874.

W. KEMBLE,  
Magistrate and Collector.

W. KNYVETT, Major,  
District Supdt. of Police.

## PURNEAH DISTRICT.

*Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the month of July 1874, and the corresponding months of the years 1872 and 1873, as called for by Government letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873.*

	Dacoity, Headlines Nos. 36 & 37, crime return, Corresponding month of July 1874.	Robbery: Headlines Nos. 38 and 39, crime return, Month of July 1874.	Theft.			House-breaking and theft.			Total of all four crimes.		
			Heading No. 43, crime return.			Headings Nos. 35 and 36 and 42 of crime return.					
			Month of July 1874.	Corresponding month of July 1873.	Corresponding month of July 1872.	Month of July 1874.	Corresponding month of July 1873.	Corresponding month of July 1872.			
Head-Quarters Division, Purneah ...	1	...	18	8	7	17	26	17	20	26	
Sub-Division Kishoreganje ...	1	...	45	7	5	30	7	...	78	14	5
Sub-Division Arraiah ...	...	...	24	7	1	24	20	6	48	27	5
Total ...	1	1	87	23	13	71	53	23	146	77	26

PURNEAH,  
The 5th August 1874.

W. KEMBLE,  
Magistrate and Collector.

W. O. LEWIS,  
Court Inspector.

## B.

Mr. Cordner's progress report is annexed.

It shows only a total of 25,366 persons on the work, or a daily average of 3,624. Payment by the token system has been everywhere introduced on these works and has as yet been found to work well.

A very large number of persons, viz. 13,139 daily, were up to the date of last report still employed by our relief officers. These will soon be materially reduced by recent rules reducing rates of payment; they were fast falling off even before the issue of these rules. Mr. Coles, at Bulrampore, reports that during the fortnight the number of laborers on road had fallen from 700 to 30; this was due, not to reduction of rates, but simply to the people going off of their own accord to work in the field.

The largest number of persons are employed in Arraiah and Kusbah Amour. To both of these places orders for effecting reduction have been sent, as since the cutting of the bhadoi has commenced, the plea that work cannot be obtained in the field is inadmissible.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.  
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1874.

Name of works.	Process in relief work.	Process in overline work.	Number of laborers thereon.			Supply of food thereon.		Condition of laborers, and feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Debentment during the week.	
			Class I.	Class II, A.	Class II, B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.				In grain.	In cash.
No. 1. Purneah. The whole line of road, about 100 miles long, has been built, and is now in progress.	1 party.	1 party.	1,401			1,401	119 14	313 15 6	Payments are now made to laborers by means of grain taken at workshops that have been established for the purpose. The grain is given to the laborers in the form of a loan, and is to be repaid by them when they are able to do so. At the present time the grain is being given to the laborers in the form of a loan, and is to be repaid by them when they are able to do so.	Receipts are being done by the Government for the following items:— (1) For the purchase of grain, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund. (2) For the purchase of straw, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund. (3) For the purchase of other articles, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund.	As a rule the laborers are supplied with tools by the Government, but some of them have their own tools.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
No. 2. Nal. The whole line of road, about 100 miles long, has been built, and is now in progress.	7 parties.	7 parties.	12,390			12,390	298 29	2,577 10 6	Payments are now made to laborers by means of grain taken at workshops that have been established for the purpose. The grain is given to the laborers in the form of a loan, and is to be repaid by them when they are able to do so. At the present time the grain is being given to the laborers in the form of a loan, and is to be repaid by them when they are able to do so.	Receipts are being done by the Government for the following items:— (1) For the purchase of grain, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund. (2) For the purchase of straw, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund. (3) For the purchase of other articles, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund.	As a rule the laborers are supplied with tools by the Government, but some of them have their own tools.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
No. 3. K. The whole line of road, about 100 miles long, has been built, and is now in progress.	2 parties.	2 parties.	250			250	13 16	85 5 1	Payments are now made to laborers by means of grain taken at workshops that have been established for the purpose. The grain is given to the laborers in the form of a loan, and is to be repaid by them when they are able to do so. At the present time the grain is being given to the laborers in the form of a loan, and is to be repaid by them when they are able to do so.	Receipts are being done by the Government for the following items:— (1) For the purchase of grain, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund. (2) For the purchase of straw, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund. (3) For the purchase of other articles, at the rate of 12 to 15 annas per maund.	As a rule the laborers are supplied with tools by the Government, but some of them have their own tools.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.



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**R. A. CORNER,**  
*Executive Engineer, Burnah District.*

## C. AND D.

The transport and storage of grain has now been quite completed; grain had been conveyed to the most remote villages, and during the last hard fortnight before the bhadoi came in could be obtained without difficulty.

The golas, both Government and relief minor golas, have all stood well. I have not heard of or seen one which has not answered well the purpose for which it was built.

The train of transport ponies is now being gradually broken up.

Mr. Perry reports that he has sent away 550 out of 600 which he was working. A register has been kept of all these animals and their owners. Contractors now know their business and a useful system has been organized.

## E.

No advances were made during the fortnight.

## F.

The returns of persons in receipt of charitable relief look very large. The numbers are however, less than last fortnight, being 27,192. It must be remembered that the period now under report is that which many persons said would be the hardest in the whole year. The relief officers and their subordinates had reached the most remote villages, and many people who had received the supplies on being sent away from the works are entered.

At the Sudder the numbers in receipt of relief are larger than in any other circle. This had attracted my notice before the receipt of the late circular, and the lists have been carefully scrutinized; from Dengrah, Lieutenant Thornton reports that distress has entirely ceased, except among the very poor classes of professional beggars, and that new rice is being brought into the markets, Government rice being only saleable in very small quantities.

There appears to have been no extravagant charitable distribution here; nor has there at Kudba, where all relief works have now been stopped.

From Kudba Amour the returns are not satisfactory, but recent reports show that matters are now on a better footing.

In Bulrampore and Kishengunge the number of village relief tickets is small; the crops are here most magnificent, and Lieutenant Coles and Mr. Craven both report that distress has quite ceased.

From Arrareah the reports were last fortnight very alarming, but I found on visiting the circle that they were exaggerated. The number of laborers on the roads was very large, but will soon be reduced. I noticed no distress among them. They were mostly working at task works, trying to complete some very useful roads which have been laid out and nearly finished.

There is in the eastern and northern pergunnahs of the circle still a demand for Government grain, as there is not much bhadoi grown here.

In Nepal there is scarcely anything but agbani, which is much more backward than our crops. I am glad to say that the supply if stored will meet all demands.

The returns called for in Government letter No. 4640—S.R., dated 22nd July, will follow.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 8,06,608-2-8 + 26,107-15-10 = 8,32,716-2-6.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads	10,488	0	0
District Engineer	1,86,000	0	0
Planting and others for district road repairs	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plants	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain	4,72,563	15	7
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain	74,725	0	0
" to zemindars to assist their ryots	89,400	0	0
" to Lieut. Coles on account of pay	150	0	0
Office establishment	1,514	3	7
" contingencies	8,046	12	1
Gola establishment	5,043	15	9
" contingencies	77	0	0
Advanced for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0
" for cart tracks	1,500	0	0
Construction of golas	26,080	5	9
" of goladar's house	149	6	0
Deputation allowances—			
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer	957	2	3
" H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant district grain officer	200	0	0
" D. O. Micklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent	561	0	0
	1,718	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,32,716</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

## Expenditure during the fortnight.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Transport of grain—						
Advanced to Mr. J. A. Craven, sub-divisional officer, Kishengunge, on account of transport of grain	784	1	6			
Payments made to contractors on account of cart-hire and commission	148	11	3			
				930	13	9
Office Establishment				332	0	0
" contingencies				181	5	4
Gola establishment				1,080	1	2
" contingencies				10	13	0
Deputation allowances—						
To E. B. Baker, Esq., district grain officer	200	0	0			
" H. B. Munro, Esq., assistant do.	200	0	0			
" D. O. Micklejohn, Esq., relief superintendent	187	0	0			
" B. Money, Esq., transport officer	200	0	0			
				787	0	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,321</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>



Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Rai Luckimput Sing Bahadoor, at his Zemindaries in the District of Purneah, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF RELIEF OFFICERS.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Amount of relief in Rs. A. P.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Boisengunge, including Khunah	...	...	...	...	...	151	1,845	454	2,450	176.45	2,378 14 0
Chokke Nungalia	...	...	...	...	...	156	1,794	254	2,144	153.08	2,362 2 0
Kudbah	...	...	...	...	...	156	1,794	254	2,144	153.08	2,362 2 0
Ararrah	...	...	...	...	...	156	1,794	254	2,144	153.08	2,362 2 0
Lachupore, including Toolseah	...	...	...	...	...	156	1,794	254	2,144	153.08	2,362 2 0
Parasche	...	...	...	...	...	156	1,794	254	2,144	153.08	2,362 2 0
Hindoo	897	300	150	1,347	5.24	1,290	1,590	4,290	12,570	930.71	9,064 0 0
Mahomedans	511	729	519	1,859	132.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bampos Kodarkuttee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	998	938	685	2,621	185.96	2,081	11,934	5,051	22,512	1,690.40	9,753 2 0
Total of Col. No. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,944.40

\* For 5 fortnights.

† For 2 fortnights.

‡ For 2 fortnights.

PURNEAH,  
The 11th August 1874.

W. KEMBLE,  
Magistrate and Collector.

RAMCHUND SATIAH,  
Supdy. Agent,  
For RAI LUCKIMPUR SING BAHADOOR.

Return of Sick and Infirm treated in Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF POOR-HOUSES.	Remitted.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Accommodated.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Kudbah	14	50	64	55	...	...	...	9	The two deaths at Diholehujja were from dysentery.
Bamkarpor	28	71	99	63	...	...	...	34	
Kishengunge	12	4	16	2	...	...	...	12	The Kishengunge relief officer has been called on to explain the cause of the two deaths reported from Kishengunge.
Barnose	...	23	23	4	...	...	...	19	
Bampos	15	20	35	10	...	...	...	19	
Diholehujja	20	52	72	48	...	...	...	22	
Bahadongunge	11	42	53	35	...	...	...	17	
Total	103	262	365	217	5	7	4	132	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAMES OF CIRCLES.		Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, cotton, &c. of value transferred to other districts.	By sale to the public or to Govt. of P. & W. Revenue.	By sale to the public or to Govt. of P. & W. Revenue.	By sale to the public or to Govt. of P. & W. Revenue.	By sale to the public or to Govt. of P. & W. Revenue.	By sale to the public or to Govt. of P. & W. Revenue.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sadder	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dugah	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudbah Amour	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bampos	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudbah	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahadongunge	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kallagunge	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishengunge	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ararrah	As per last return	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	During the fortnight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Despatched from Midah.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
from Godagaree.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total as per last return		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during the fortnight		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Memorandum showing the Daily Average of Persons Relieved during the Fortnight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date.	BY CIRCULAR.		In Poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-house tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By sale of grain under Government relief instructions.	By other means.	Total.
		By cooked food.	By uncooked food.								
Sudder	.....	122	2,648	20	238	277	8	19	.....	.....	3,340
Isaerah	.....	6	.....	2	204	.....	15	8	.....	.....	205
Kushah Amour	.....	192	.....	2	527	5,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,875
Kutub	.....	.....	.....	.....	745	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	914
Isaerahpore	.....	27	240	.....	279	2,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,281
Kishorepore	.....	.....	454	8	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527
Kalishore	.....	.....	267	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
Bahadurpore	.....	.....	1,837	10	30	2,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,586
Arraerah	.....	19	390	140	1,000	4,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,513
Total	.....	607	5,460	190	5,245	13,130	120	20	.....	159	27,100

## Relief Return of the Purneah District for the Fortnight ending Friday, the 7th August 1874.

Area of sub-division	...	4,951 square miles
Population	...	17,14,796 persons
Number of relief circles	...	8
Number of villages	...	4,179
Average daily number of persons on Government or Court of Wards' relief works—		
Managed through Public Works Department subordinates	...	4,000
Managed direct by circle officers or local agency	...	18,189
Total	...	17,139
Average daily number of persons receiving gratuitous or charitable relief	...	21,617
Number of known cases of starvation death—		
Up to date of last return	...	7*
Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief from private charity, so far as known	...	1,704†

## Grain disposed of up to date of last return.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. By sale to laborers	67,096	4,943	72,039
2. Ditto to public	1,69,187	26,223	1,95,410
3. In charitable relief	63,003	8,161	71,164
4. Advanced to ryots	1,25,476	5,221	1,30,697
Total	4,22,762	44,548	4,67,310

## C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works other than those under the Public Works Department in the District of Purneah, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Sudder road	2,881	2,708	802	6,391	191	167	19	377	94	...	...	94	
Kushah Amour road	848	2,250	10,404	13,502	60	2,402	1,178	3,640	74	2,152	1,020	3,246	
Kutub { Road ... } { Tank ... }	Returns not received.												
Isaerahpore road	14,220	10,126	7,784	32,130	1,104	1,542	554	3,200	...	...	...	...	
Kishorepore { Road ... } { Tank ... }	Returns not received.												
Kalishore { Road ... } { Tank ... }	Returns not received.												
Bahadurpore road	12,493	5,544	5,917	23,954	1,222	405	691	2,318	508	538	1,541	3,587	
Arraerah road	10,554	22,469	11,078	44,091	1,303	1,581	791	3,675	870	1,082	601	2,553	
Total number employed	50,240	30,598	41,644	122,482	3,230	2,310	2,227	7,767	1,614	5,042	2,290	9,946	

\* One death erroneously reported last fortnight is struck off.

† Includes Rai Luckhimpur Sing's return, formerly separately reported.

No. 883—S.R., dated Nya Doomka, the 11th August 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., C.A., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Narrative for the Fortnight ending August 9th.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

I have no information of much value about the state of the bazars, except what the price currents give. Mr. Stewart says,—“The favorable prospects of the ensuing bhadoi crop have had their influence on the markets.”

The Godda Officer writes,—“Supplies in the markets are pretty nearly equal to the local demand,” but he adds that “15 or 20 maunds of rice cannot be had in a single day in one hât.”

In Deogurh supplies are sufficient and prices easy. There are no complaints from any part of Doomka.

The rainfall during the fortnight has been—

Doomka	..	..	9.81	
Deogurh	..	..	5.93	
Rajmehal	..	..	1.2	Rajmehal notation not understood. Godda figures not received for last week; rainfall reported slight.
Godda	..	..	2.0	
Jamtara	..	..	9.2	

The late heavy rain in Doomka came exactly when it was most wanted. The sunshine had done immense good to the Indian corn; and the want of rain was being felt on the high lands to finish transplanting. The late rain has set all the people hard at work transplanting, and has come just in time to fill the grain of the Indian corn.

From Deogurh reports are as good as possible. Mr. Wilmot says that, if the late rains do not fail, a better year could not be asked for than this promises to be.

Mr. Wood writes from Mohehpore,—“There has been no rain for the last 8 or 9 days. Transplanting of paddy more or less stopped except in the very low lands. Advantage has been taken of this weather by Sonthals to plough high lands for til and surgunja oil seeds. The Indian-corn crop promises most favorably. Some few fields will be gathered in another week to ten days. The bhadoi dhan has suffered from the recent very dry weather, and should we not have rain in a few days, the yield on the higher lands will be but small.

It is likely the Mohehpore country, or rather South Sultanabad, got a share of our late rain, which came up from the east and south-east, and appears to have been very heavy to our north-east.

Mr. Stewart writes,—“There has not been much rain since my last report, but the weather cannot be pronounced unfavorable.” More rain is in some places wanted for transplanting. East of the hills there has been, perhaps, less rain than there should have been; but in the Damin there has been no lack of it, and there is every prospect of a good bhadoi and aghani crop in that tract, and I may say everywhere at present.”

I have had two reports from Godda, one from Colonel Moore, dated the 5th, and the regular narrative from the sub-division, dated the 6th. I shall quote the two side by side.

Colonel Moore says,—“From personal observation and enquiries, I fear the maize (janera) crop in the district, more especially from Godda to Barahat, will yield a poor return. An eight-anna crop all round would not be an exaggeration of the failure. Transplanting operations have been suspended, and the young rice not looking well.”

Baboo Omesh Chundra Banerjee, who writes the fortnightly, says,—“There has been a deficiency in the rainfall during the last fortnight; and although the light showers which have fallen throughout the sub-division have prevented any injury being done to the growing crops, cultivation of the himanta or late rice has been, to a certain extent, impeded, and in some places nearly stopped. This want of rain, which is favorable only to the janera, is beginning to make itself felt by causing the mahajuns to stay their hands, and also delay in transplanting, which proves ultimately detrimental to the late rice. If, however, copious showers of rain fall within the next week, no sensible harm will be done, though there will be cause for very great anxiety if it holds off much longer. Sugarcane, murwa, and kodo, which occupy no small area, as well as janera, are however looking remarkably healthy.”

I have quoted at length to show what different views two persons can take of the same fact. It is plain that the break in the rains was long and nearly complete in Godda, and that it had not ceased when these reports were written. This is the one undoubted fact. It is also unquestionable that unless rain falls in Godda soon, much damage will be done; but on every other point the two reports are contradictory. I may say that from Godda to Barahat is a great rice country; very little janera is grown.

The Godda maize country is nearly all inside the Daman.

Mr. Boerresen reports damage done to janera by insects.

The Jamtara narrative came in this morning. Mr. Hand, after a good deal of minute detail, says,—“The 6th and 7th proved splendid wet weather. The rain came just in time to save everything, and I hope to make up for, and counterbalance, the effects of the late drought. Transplanting was commenced with renewed vigour, and the weather promises to keep wet for some days longer. The rain on the 6th and 7th was 5.7 inches. The sum

total of all this therefore is, that though there has been cause for great anxiety, still the crops as they now stand have not been very materially injured. Makai will yield a full 14-anna crop, if not more. The earlier sowings indicate being ready for consumption by the end of this month." "Dhan is promising."

The small grains, gundli, murwa, and kodo, are all reported good, but not widely sown. Gundli will be ready to cut in ten days.

The prospects generally are about these.

In Doomka high-land planting is a little late. Everything else is as good as possible. We wanted heavy rain after the dry weather, and we have got it.

In Deogurh the weather has been very seasonable: with the best results on the crops up to date.

The Rajmehal Damin is as well off as Doomka and Deogurh.

In Moheshpore, the crops are earlier and more forward than elsewhere. Up to a short time ago the weather was perhaps more favorable than anywhere else. Now heavy rain is wanted.

In Godda the weather has been less favorable than in other places; and now heavy rain is wanted, and very soon.

Up to date, as far as I can judge, crops are unusually good, except in Godda; and with favorable weather from this on, we have every chance of a bumper season.

There is nothing to report about misery, starvation, or crime.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Our numbers show an increase which has not been accounted for.

The Godda Officer writes,—“Payments in grain are being made in almost all the works.”

I do not know why he does not specify and explain the exceptions.

Mr. Stewart writes,—“The establishments have almost been withdrawn, and accounts are now being closed.” His works are not only being closed, but are nearly finished.

From Jamtara Mr. Hand writes that his short supply of grain forced him to stop his works a good deal. He has been selling, and making large advances, distributing in charity, and paying altogether in grain, and therefore getting rid of his grain fast. He has had to cut one large tank and a bund for irrigation. The tank will now be cleaned and deepened.

I do not think it likely that our labor numbers will decrease very much more. We shall probably let 2,000 or 3,000 more go, and continue to employ from 6,000 to 8,000 on the sub-divisions and head-quarter roads.

#### C.—TRANSPORT.

Mr. Stewart reports a small private importation of 300 maunds into Rajmehal.

#### D.—STORAGE.

During the fortnight 5,555 maunds have been stored at Rajmehal. Arrangements are being made to store an additional 25,000 maunds at Pirpointee for Godda. About 1,000 maunds have been received in Deogurh from Calcutta, and 1,110 maunds in Jamtara.

#### E.—ADVANCES.

It is time that I should say a word generally about advances. In this direction our policy has been cut out for us. Officers occasionally make remarks about the necessity for advances. This generally means the people's capacity for advances, which may be called unlimited. Grain advances have been made in Godda, Rajmehal, Sultanabad and Jamtara, to a considerable extent, and to a very slight extent indeed in Deogurh, Belpatta, and Henua. The cry for advances was about equally strong all over the district. A great deal of confidence has all along been placed in the local officer's opinion; and the result is that advances have been made in the most unequal manner. The quantity appears generally to be a function of the quantity in store and the officer's fancy.

Thus the crops in North Godda were a good deal the worst of any in the district. All over Godda advances have been freely made: partly because there happened to be good reserve store in Godda.

The crops in Sultanabad were very much better. Still in Sultanabad large advances have been made.

In Ambar affairs were pretty much the same as in Sultanabad. The zemindar has taken 1,000 maunds out of complement to the Sarkar, but does not want it.

In Henua the Southals were clamorous and were beginning to look riotous. When they were told that they would get no advances of any kind from the Government, and must pay the usual interest to their zemindar and mahajuns, they shut up and went home. I had no rice in Doomka to give them, and made a virtue of necessity. At the same time I was very confident that the ryots were in no great danger.

In Belpatta dribblets of advances have been made.

In Mohammadabad none have been made.

Jamtara was near the railway. A loud cry of distress was raised in April. Rice was imported, and much of it has been spent in advances. I am pretty confident now that Jamtara could have escaped with much less help than it got.

It will have been observed that no officer in the district has discovered a death from starvation; and that relief operations everywhere have been pronounced excellently timed and admirably successful.

I am afraid we have proved too much. My sub-divisional officers are, with one exception, greatly and provokingly in arrears with me; and I am horribly in arrear with the Commissioner in general work; therefore we have not succeeded in completely keeping our balance under the new strain. There is no doubt great efforts have been made in relief work, but nearly every officer says, with a sigh of satisfaction, that he has been just able to prevent famine.

I don't believe in this nicety of work. The fact of there having been no famine in the district up to date, taken with the fact that we have by no means nicely adjusted the rest of our work, proves that our action in relief has been a great deal more than sufficient, and I am bound to say so at once. At considerable expense we have greatly lightened distress, and got a good deal of very good and useful work done in roads, bunds, and tanks. But if we had been on the verge of famine in a dozen places, we must have gone in somewhere.

The necessity of making advances is next to impossible to estimate. Any number of people will jump at the chance. Eagerness to take advances is absolutely no criterion of anything.

When other signs of famine appear, advances are a good way of meeting it; but other ways, such as giving cooked food and giving work, are tests as well as ways of relief, and I am afraid many officers forget the difference.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The Godda Officer writes,—“The daily average of persons relieved during the fortnight is 133 by cooked food, and 1,575 by uncooked rations;” this is all wrong. Receivers of uncooked rations ought to be the very few “bhadra lok,” who make out a decent claim to have their “izzut” regarded. If only 133 are badly off enough to eat our boiled rice, we may very nearly shut up relief. I shall have the greater part of the 1,575 people struck off the roll.

Mr. Hand is doing better. His daily average of people on cooked food is 936, and on uncooked 528.

#### G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

These are given in a separate sheet. The cash payments all explain themselves, except in Godda. I have already said that the Godda officer has not given details.

List showing the average of daily laborers on roads under Civil Officers, Southal Pergunnahs.

#### GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.	No.	Name of Works.	Average No. of laborers.
1.	Godda and Barabaut Road	1,339	19.	Lokandia Bund	23
2.	Godda Tanks	285	20.	Mohagama ditto	184
3.	Bandar Chuah Bund	100	21.	Haripore ditto	69
4.	Chandna ditto	184	22.	Noonphore ditto	121
5.	Talberia ditto	73	23.	Komulidha ditto	18
6.	Nonopore ditto	144	24.	Koba ditto	62
7.	Lokammarra ditto	70	25.	Bunglia ditto	25
8.	Pawa ditto	66	26.	Baharee ditto	61
9.	Maharowa ditto	88	27.	Becha ditto	97
10.	Sinra Tank	83	28.	Serepore ditto	71
11.	Kandooch ditto	70	29.	Pathra village Road	43
12.	Lokandia ditto	83	30.	Simalhor Kerosonha Bund	60
13.	Rhora Bund	70	31.	Barmah Bund	61
14.	Gobra ditto	89	32.	Pandooch ditto	36
15.	Gowlipore ditto	126	33.	Amserpore ditto	4
16.	Churharbana ditto	89			
17.	Amia ditto	65			
18.	Kandish ditto	83			
				Total	3,334

#### RAJMEHAL SUB-DIVISION.

1.	Road from Sahibgunge to Barhat	363	11.	Khyrasole Bund	6
2.	Malanshee Tank	5	12.	Futehpore ditto	1
3.	Panchgarh Bund	68	13.	Kurampore ditto	93
4.	Boka or Jhain ditto	12	14.	Dinkoon ditto	10
5.	Simalpur ditto	105	15.	Maraparah Road	2
6.	Hadait Road	132	16.	Doodhoke ditto	24
7.	Tupelhar Road	66	17.	Barhat Tank	129
8.	Doodhoke or Chitan Bund	64			
9.	Nol Bund	26			
10.	Barmessia ditto	1			
				Total	1,119

## DEGGURH SUB-DIVISION.

No.	Name of Work.	Average No. of laborers.	No.	Name of Work.	Average No. of laborers.
1.	Medhupur to Pathra Feeder Road	44	7.	Jagdishpur	23
2.	Jasindh and Robin Feeder Road	31	8.	Tel Bohear	12
3.	Madundh Road	20			
4.	Brigopur	43		Total	90
5.	Nualih	33			
6.	Nogee	25			

## DOONKA HEAD-QUARTERS.

1. Kutchery, New Road	29	4. Basar Drain	1
2. Opening out earth round new planted trees	4		
3. Filling up holes	5	Total	37

## BENAGARHIA.

1. Road from Benagarhia to Kalpathar	608
2. Tank in Ghotokpore	976
3. Bandh in Phulpahari	233
4. Road from Benagarhia to Soolunga	261
Total	1,363

## MOHESHPORE.

1. For turfing sides of Boplahara Tank	54
--	----

## JAMTARA SUB-DIVISION.

1. Gaseband	44	
2. Moohigrah	43	
3. Daktarabahal	14	
4. Kuroke	80	
5. Ladua	91	
6. Chakri	22	
7. Majhia	45	
8. Kulture	35	Closed on the 1st August.
9. Sahensid	14	
10. Situlpore	42	Closed on the 27th July.
11. Kangan	66	
12. Upper bandha	18	Re-opened on the 28th for completion.
13. Moorgatana	15	
14. Ginty	41	
15. Road to Railway Station	58	
16. Deojore	45	Closed from the 29th July.
17. Nala	65	
18. Delhera	15	
19. Patharghaty	70	
20. Searketia	54	
21. Amajore	10	Closed from 29th July.
22. Karys	80	
23. Sindapathar	33	
24. Palajoria	17	
25. Fakura	14	Closed from the 28th July.
26. Gera	21	
27. Mohigpore	185	Closed from the 28th July.
28. Kundaht	45	Closed on the 18th July.
29. Bancatty	46	
30. Khoran	128	
31. Carr Road	94	
32. Kheyoori	141	
33. Bagdolari	92	
34. Baka	92	
35. Afzulpore	21	
36. Jamuri	3	
37. Chowkhonda	73	
38. Jilid	85	
39. Talpokaria	37	
40. Ashua	89	
41. Dhasonia	71	
42. Pabarady		
Total	2,809	

## MEMORANDUM.

	Average No. of laborers.
Doonka Sub-division	9,894
Benagarhia	1,119
Deogarh	240
Doonka	87
Moheshpore	54
Benagarhia	1,363
Jamtara	2,369
As per Executive Engineer's Progress Report	3,079
Total	11,935



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2675

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to last narrative	Amount of expenditure. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	Grand Total. Rs. A. P.
Expenditure during the fortnight—			1,97,566 9 24
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 1st August 1874	2,440 14 11½		
As per Executive Engineer's progress report for the week ending 8th August 1874	1,873 8 9	8,514 8 8½(a)	
Goddah Sub-division for the fortnight ending 1st August 1874—			
Godda and Barahat road	2,078 11 5		
Godda tank	302 0 3		
Bandar Chua bund	251 11 0		
Chandina	254 11 0		
Talheria	105 0 0		
Sonepore	242 10 44		
Lakermara	166 7 6		
Paras	58 10 0		
Mohagama	164 13 10½		
Sakra tank	15 11 6		
Kemilus	118 4 0		
Lohandia	125 7 0		
Phora bund	235 12 3		
Gobra	104 0 0		
Topalpore	50 0 0		
Chharbhatti	65 11 8		
Amra	44 12 0		
Barodi	249 12 9		
Lohandia	167 8 6		
Mahagana	209 0 0		
Harapure	8 40 0		
Nanphore	82 1 6		
Karnalidha	9 3 0		
Kubra	70 13 10½		
Bangla	154 11 0		
Bahai	134 14 6		
Hacha	53 3 0		
Sopore	118 5 0		
Pathra village road	85 4 6		
Sakra or Karsamba bund	396 3 3½		
Barna bund	11 11 6		
Paundin	84 12 6		
Anasapure bund	4 8 0	8,506 11 10½	
Rajmahal Sub-division from 8th July to 8th August 1874—			
To Engineers in charge, Public Works Department	7,022 0 7		
To Engineers in Civil Department	800 0 0		
Transport of grain to several stations	177 3 6		
On account of establishment, contingencies and storage of gola	76 16 8	8,074 3 7(c)	
Deogarh Sub-division for the week ending 25th July 1874—			
Modhpore feeder road	15 0 0	15 0 0(d)	
Dumka Sub-division under Mr. W. M. Smith for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874—			
New entrenching road	13 12 0		
Bazar drain and fencing, new planted trees, &c.	37 2 6		
Purchase of bamboo frames	19 2 0	70 2 0 (e)	
Under Revd. H. P. Boorasaw from 19th July to 8th August 1874—			
Road from Benagaria to Kalipathar	1,138 0 0		
Tank in Chhatkore	521 0 0		
Dund in Pulpahari	432 0 0		
Road from Benagaria to Sulanga	435 0 0	2,521 0 0 (f)	
Jamtara relief circle from 8th July to 7th August 1874		8,805 15 10½ (g)	
Beider Office expenditure during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874—			
Paid for Jamtara relief establishment for June 1874	1,957 14 11		
for Moheshpore relief establishment for July 1874	174 8 9		
travelling allowance to ministerial officers employed on relief works	164 8 0		
for construction of a gola at Dumka	73 4 0		
toll hire for carts sent to Cynthia to bring rice	31 8 0		
for transport of grain, &c.	146 4 8		
Deputy Commissioner's office establishment for July 1874	432 8 8		
Dumka gola establishment for July 1874	84 0 8		
Special dak establishment for June and July 1874	186 16 3		
Costly hire for conveying letters from 8th June to 31st July 1874	34 4 0		
Extra allowance to Mr. Stewart of Rajmahal from 1st March to 18th June 1874 at Rs. 150 per mensem	525 0 0	3,700 13 6	33,630 6 6 (h)
Grand Total			2,31,195 15 84
Expenditure under Court of Wards for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874			29 12 0
Advanced to Mr. Hand, relief officer Jamtara, for relief works	1,000 0 0		
Advanced to Sub-Deputy at Kundahat for transport of grain	1,000 0 0		
Advanced to Mr. Hand, of Jamtara, for purchase of office furniture	50 0 0		
Advanced to Extra Assistant Commissioner, Godda, for relief works	50,401 8 6		
Advanced to relief officer, Jamtara	700 0 0		
	53,151 8 6		
(a) In grain	Rs. A. P.	(f) Paid all in grain	Rs. A. P.
In cash	3,552 5 1	In grain	8,923 15 10½
	3,514 8 6½	In cash	13 0 0
			8,936 15 10½
(b) Details not received.			
(c) In grain	6,200 0 0	(g) In grain	21,322 1 11½
In cash	1,874 8 7	In cash	2,908 8 8½
	5,074 8 7		27,121 10 0
(d) All in grain.		Details not received for	8,936 15 10
(e) In grain	50 15 0		33,630 6 6
In cash	19 2 0		
	70 1 0		

*Daily average of persons receiving Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending 9th August 1874.*

1. Rajmahal Sub-division	168-14	6. Moheshpore	94-66
2. Godda Sub-division	1,708	7. Jamtara	1,192
3. Pakour	149-21		
4. Dinaka head-quarters	30-64	Total	3,385-00
5. Deogurh Sub-division	225		

## SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

*Price-current of food-grains in the Sonthal Pergunnah District for the week ending 8th August 1874.*

Districts.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Dinaka head-quarters	11	11	12	12	13
Noonihaut	13	11		15	16
Pakour	16	12½			17
Moheshpore		11			15
Rajmahal Sub-division	14	9			15
Sahibgunge	16	13	17	17	16
Barhait		10		16	
Deogurh Sub-division	12½	13		15	16
Pathrole		14			16
Karvan	12	15		16	14
Rohini	12	13		14	15
Godda Sub-division		11		15½	16½
Barmer	11	12		16	
Pathargama	12½	11½		15½	13½

*Grain disposed of up to date of submission.*

	Mds.	Hrs.	Ch.
(a.) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	45,949	11	5
(b.) By sale to the public	14,066	3	18½
(c.) In charitable relief	2,168	1	18½
Advance to ryots	58,722	10	10
	1,25,925	27	9½
Grain disposed of up to date of last report	1,02,003	31	½
Ditto during the fortnight	23,921	36	9
Total	1,25,925	27	9½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government grain in the Southal Pergamnah for the Fortnight ending 9th August 1874

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP IN DATE.										Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.			
Doomka	9th Aug. 1874	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	Mds.						
Doorgah	1st "		3,000	413 23 34	19 16 4	197 7 11	612 19 6	1,975 34 113	3,000	1,500						
Rajmahal	1st "		5,000	50 11 0	6 18 0	375 0 0	472 24 0	894 13 0								
Godda	8th "	2,03,400	48,653	15,766 36 84	215 36 19	16,700 10 8	4,979 7 31	37,681 8 14		5,000						
Mohaspore	7th "		86,000	4,704 11 124	1,302 9 82	24,797 32 0	32,897 10 04	61,911 53 61		5,000						
Jasidara	30th July "		22,000	7,936 16 2	125 34 8	15,194 7 8	385 29 8	30,353 6 10								
			19,036	434 8 154	506 8 124	3,783 32 12	8,046 20 61	13,169 31 14	3,500							

DOOMKA; DEPT. COMM'R'S OFFICE,  
The 11th August 1874.

JOHN FOXWELL,  
Offg. Deputy Commr., Southal Pergamnah.

## SONTHAL PERGUN

## Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No.	Names of Roads.	Progress in starting and relief works.	Progress in opening out relief works.	Number of labourers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice.				
				Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.	Quantity issued.	Quantity issued.	Value thereof.	From what Govt.	
1	Doomka and Jamara road.	Estimate in progress, survey and level done.	Works opened on almost all the miles.	5,830	.....	.....	5,830	.....	147 mds. 277 6 9	Rs. A.P.	Jamara and Wapahandha.	
2	Doughur to Joursaoudi.	Nil	194,992 cubic fms. Earth-work.	15,713 or 99.46 per cent.	.....	30 or 32 per cent.	5,743	232 mds.	165 mds. 9 ara.	415 0 0	Doughur	
3	Tenpahar and Bario road.	.....	.....	5, or 22.2, 231 or per cent.	.....	1275 per cent.	2,286	.....	71 mds. 170 12 9	.....	.....	
4	Bario and Probahpore road.	.....	.....	5,899 or 486 or 57.67 per cent.	.....	1213 per cent.	4,197	.....	126 mds. 486 0 0	.....	.....	
5	Metalting road.	Complete project.	Completely opened.	172 or 8.93 per cent.	.....	1,775 or 91.17 per cent.	1,947	.....	39 mds. 238 12 0	.....	Doomka	
6	Bario to ditto.	.....	.....	75 or 32.61 per cent.	.....	135 or 57.39 per cent.	230	.....	10 mds. 7 ara. 13 cks.	25 7 0	Ditto	
7	Bariove & Barial road.	7 miles	7 miles	140 or 47.61 per cent.	.....	704 or 56.19 per cent.	1,253	.....	49 mds. 150 0 0	.....	.....	
8	Pahour & Moorsapore road.	Ditto	Ditto	248 or 92.75 per cent.	.....	31 or 7.22 per cent.	289	.....	34 mds. 13 ara.	150 0 0	.....	
9	Doomka Station road.	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 or cent per cent.	175	.....	10 mds. 7 ara. 10 cks.	25 7 10	.....	
10	Mohabpore and Doomka road.	.....	.....	194 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	195	.....	11 mds. 50 ara.	20 0 0	Mohabpore	
11	Band at Kattikone.	.....	.....	1,535 or 167. or 87.94 per cent.	.....	11.40 per cent.	11,400	.....	35 mds. 20 ara. 15 cks.	115 0 0	Doomka	
12	Band at Barial.	.....	.....	549 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	549	.....	25 mds. 24 ara. 19 cks.	75 12 0	.....	

## NAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 1st August 1874.

Supply of food stored.	Condition of the laborer and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
Supply of Government rice in all the places where works opened.	Healthy and strong. No symptoms of distress or scarcity prevail now.	Twice weekly, made in rice.	From 4 as. to 5 as. per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied from Department.	Rs. As. P. In rice ... 397 5 0 In cash ... 12 2 3 Total ... 409 7 3	
Ditto	Condition are generally strong and healthy. The prospect of next Jomra-crop is not satisfactory, paddy cultivation is in progress. Weather not favorable.	Twice a week in grain orders and grain tokens, except broken parts of rupees.	As. 4 per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Ditto	In rice ... 330 0 0 In tokens ... 54 0 0 In cash ... 17 4 6 Total ... 400 4 6	Explanation has been called for, for payment in grain orders.
Ditto	Healthy; less rain during past few days; the people are still engaged in cultivation. It is reported that rice cannot be got to pay more.	Every 3rd day by sub-cashiers and moudias.	As. 4 to 5 per 100 cubic feet, daily labor— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 178 12 9 In cash ... 89 5 11 Total ... 268 1 10	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice ... 459 8 8 In cash ... 22 5 0 Total ... 473 33 0	
Ditto	Healthy. No work persons has yet appeared.	Daily coolies every 2nd day and contract coolies twice a week.	Dugging linker as 2, cart as 5. Daily labor— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 368 12 6 In cash ... 0 3 0 Total ... 368 15 6	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 35 7 9	
Ditto	Healthy; less rain during past few days. People are still engaged in cultivation.	Ditto	Contract work from 4 as. to 6 as. per c. ft. Daily labour— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 0 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 123 0 0 In cash ... 6 11 3 Total ... 129 11 3	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice ... 150 0 0 In cash ... 18 6 3 Total ... 168 6 3	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice ... 23 7 10	
Government rice all along the works.	Healthy. No rain since past few days.	Every 3rd day by sub-cashiers and moudias.	Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 39 0 0 In cash ... 3 7 0 Total ... 32 7 0	Works stopped; only turning 10 going on.
Ditto	Healthy	Ditto	Contract work from as. 4 to 8 per 100 cubic feet. Daily labor— Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	In rice ... 138 8 6	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	In rice ... 75 12 0	
Total					In rice ... 2,976 13 1 In cash ... 106 2 10 Grand Total ... 3,082 15 11	

## SONTHAL PER

## Progress Report of Famine Relief Works

No.	Name of road.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Quantity and value of rice issued to laborers.			
				Class I—Contract.	Class II—Daily.	Class III.	Total.	Quantity of rice issued.	Value thereon.	Quantity of rice issued.	Value thereon.
1	Doomka to Jambhara road.	Estimate being prepared, levelling and surveying completed.	Works opened on the 16th, 18th, 27th, 28th, 31st and 2nd completed; 2nd, 31st, 28th, and 2nd miles half completed; work in progress, 1st, 3rd, 9th and 10th, 24th and 25th are also in progress.	6,381			6,381	Openthand and Jambhara.	125 mds. 28 srs.	180 mds. 28 srs.	Rs. 419 7 1/2
2	Deoghur to Jambhara road.		113,891 cubic feet of earth-work.	5,153, or 90% per cent.		18 or 25 per cent.	5,151	Deoghur.	104 mds. 24 srs.	101 mds. 24 srs.	Rs. 254 6 1/2
3	Tarnahar and Barua road.	Complete project.	Completely opened.	770			770		26 mds. 9 srs. 94 chks.	25 mds. 9 srs. 94 chks.	Rs. 114 6 1/2
7	Burio and Protah-pore road.	Work stopped on the 3rd.		1,246			1,246		25 mds. 8 srs. 4 chks.	25 mds. 8 srs. 4 chks.	Rs. 60 1/2
10	Mitchell's Bhagur-pur and Roor road.	Complete project.	Completely opened.	780			780	Doomkah.	27 mds. 8 srs.	27 mds. 8 srs.	Rs. 65 1/2
13	Repairs to ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	648			648	Doomkah.	27 mds. 54 srs.	27 mds. 54 srs.	Rs. 65 1/2
14	Bahara and Bar-hat road.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1,220			1,220		25 mds. 28 srs.	25 mds. 28 srs.	Rs. 60 1/2
15	Pahour and Khar-rampore road.	Ditto.	Ditto.	719			719	Burhat.	45 mds. 19 srs.	45 mds. 19 srs.	Rs. 108 1/2
17	Doomka station road.	Ditto.	Ditto.	90			90	Doomkah.	4 mds. 5 srs.	4 mds. 5 srs.	Rs. 10 1/2
	Mohaspore and Doomka road.	Work stopped.		280			280	Mohaspore.	6 mds.	6 mds.	Rs. 15 1/2
1	Band at Kalkoon.	Completely marked.	Completely opened.	1,013			1,013	Kalkoon.	22 mds. 25 srs. 5 chks.	22 mds. 25 srs. 5 chks.	Rs. 52 1/2
2	Band at Burio.	Work stopped on the 3rd.		26			26		Nil.		



GUNNAHS DISTRICT.

for the week ending 8th August 1874.

Supply of food thereto.	Condition of the people and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of loans.	Behave-ment during the week.	REMARKS.
Government rice	Laborers are healthy and strong; no symptoms of scarcity or distress.	Twice a week in cash and (for cement) rice.	From 4 annas to 1 anna per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Supplied by de-partment.	Rs. & P. 410 97 6 in rice. 12 4 6 in cash.	In rice ... 1,380 7 6 In cash ... 67 2 0 Total ... 1,373 9 8
Ditto	Laborers are able-bodied and healthy.	Ditto	From 1 anna to 1 anna per 100 cubic feet of earth-work.	Ditto	254 0 0 in rice. 11 4 6 in cash.	
Ditto	Laborers are healthy	Every third day by sub-cashier.	CONTRACT WORK. Rs. 1-7 to 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet.  DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	71 14 0 in rice.	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	56 7 6 in rice. work stop- ped on the 3rd.	
Ditto	There is no distress throughout the road.	Every alternate day to all.	Coolies ... A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 0 9  Spreading and consolidating 10 annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto	6 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	44 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto	Laborers are healthy	Every third day	Rs. 1-7 to 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet in contract work.  DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	172 0 0 in rice. 7 3 6 in cash.	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	128 0 0 in rice. 31 0 0 in cash.	
Ditto	There is no distress throughout this road.	Every alternate day to all.	A. P. Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 0 9	Ditto	10 3 0 in rice. 1 14 9 in cash.	
Ditto	Laborers are healthy	Every third day	Rs. 1-7 to 2-13 per 1,000 cubic feet.  DAILY. A. P. Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 1 0	Ditto	12 0 0 in rice.	
Ditto	There is no distress throughout this.	Every alternate day	From 4 annas to 1 anna per 100 cubic feet earth-work.	Ditto	95 6 9 in rice.	
Ditto	Laborers are healthy	Every third day				

Dated Berhampore, the 10th August 1874.

From—W. WARELL, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorsshedabad,  
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Searcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th August.

2. At the commencement of this period I was at Rampore Hât, from which place I struck across country to Khurgaon, having heard very bad accounts as to the cultivation and the prospects of the crops on account of deficient rainfall. I found that the backwardness of cultivation had been, as I expected, greatly exaggerated, and that the prospects of the crops were by no means bad in the eastern portion of the Khurgaon thana, and that, with seasonable rain, the transplantation of the winter rice crop would probably be completed in good time. From Khurgaon I went by the Badshahye and Synthia roads to Kandli, and thence into Berhampore. In this part of the district matters were not nearly so promising. Tempted by the abundant falls of rain in June, the cultivators had sown a large extent of land broadcast, and the transplanted crop had been transplanted two or three weeks earlier than usual. The effect of the long-continued break in the rains during the last three weeks of July had naturally been disastrous in these parts, and extensive tracts, the promise of which I found at the end of June to be so very good, had, at the end of July, suffered damage which no rain that may have fallen since I saw this part of the country, or that may fall hereafter, can repair.

3. Not only in this, but in other parts of the district has there been a material change for the worse since the last fortnightly report was written, and unfortunately this change is owing to circumstances which are entirely beyond our control, and, as affecting the outturn of the crops of this year, are of far greater importance than any temporary outbreak of distress or increase of prices. No part of the district has escaped some loss from the insufficient rainfall during the past month, but the losses are very unequal in different parts. Thus, with the exception of some parts of Mirzapore and Sootce, the Jangipore sub-division has obtained almost sufficient rain, and the very heavy fall on the 7th instant (3 feet, 28 inches) has probably done more good than can easily be calculated. In the Rampore Hât and Lalbaugh sub-divisions, too, the rainfall appears to have been almost sufficient, except for the high lands of Khurgaon and Bhudihât, and if the drought has not destroyed the seedlings, as I fear has been the case in some parts, there is time yet for transplantation if the long threatened heavy rain will fall at last. The most unfortunate thanas are those of Bhurtpore and the southern and south-western portions of Gokurn. Here, for the past month, there has been no rainfall worthy of the name, slight sprinkles not being, I fear, sufficient even to keep the broadcast

I have this morning learnt that good rain has fallen in Bhurtpore, except apparently about Kandli. Parts of the Gokurn and Barwa thanas are, however, greatly in want of rain.

W. WARELL,  
11-8-74. Offg. Magte. and Collr.

sowings alive in some places, and a fortiori utterly insufficient for fields into which seedlings are to be transplanted. Heavy rain fell yesterday about Berhampore in a south-westerly direction, though the fall in the station was insignificant, and I have this morning heard that there was a good fall in part of the Gokurn thana. I trust that there was a really copious fall in Bhurtpore, by which a considerable improvement in the prospects may be effected, but, however favorable the weather may be hereafter, a certain proportion of the crop has undoubtedly been lost, and the outturn of much of it has been diminished.

4. The aous crop also has been injuriously affected in many places by the deficiency of rain, and its magnificent promise of the past month has not been fulfilled. The strip of country in the Bhurtpore thana, between the Bhagiruttee and the Babla rivers, in which this crop is grown, has specially suffered, and one result has been that whereas a month ago I intended to have closed the Suktupore poor-house and to have very greatly circumscribed all relief operations in this part of the district, I found on my visit to the place last week that the numbers obtaining relief had considerably increased, and might be expected to increase still more. In fact, I have authorized the opening of a poor-house at Bhurtpore itself, a place at which there has hitherto been distribution of uncooked food. With regard, however, to the aous crop generally, it may be said that so large an area was sown down with it that, even allowing for a considerable amount of damage caused to the crop in parts, its actual outturn will probably be not much below the average, especially if we have falls of rain during the next few days.

*Narrative of Searcity and Relief in the Moorsshedabad District for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.*

#### A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*—The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts of the head-quarters sub-division is still reported to be sufficient for the daily wants of the people. In the Jangipore sub-division the bazar of the Dhukan is best supplied with rice. The Roghoonathgunge bazar stands next. The bazars of Mirzapore and Notungunge have got a good supply. In the smaller bazars the supply is reported to be scanty. The supply of food-grains in the bazars and principal hâts in the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division is reported to be sufficient for local consumption. In thana Khurgaon the supply is less abundant than in the other thanas, but still no want is felt by the people. In the Lalbaugh sub-division the bazars in thanas Assanpore, Shahanuggur,

Manullabazar and Bhugwangolah continue to be abundantly supplied with grains of all descriptions; but the supply in thana Bhudrihaut still continues to be deficient. Advances of Government grain are being made to shop-keepers for sale in this thana. In other thanas, where supplies appeared to be deficient, the local dealers have not come forward, and under recent orders sales will be opened at the golas of Rangamattee in Gokurn, and of Sukteepore in Bhurtpore, and if necessary at Shahapore in Bhudrihaut, at Nobogram in Kalyangunge, and at Kandi and Jangipore.

2. *Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*—The price of common rice is lower in the head-quarters sub-division than at the date of the last fortnightly report. The average of twelve of the principal marts is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee, it is cheapest at Jelkinghee and Gomas, being 16 and 14 seers respectively at those places, which of course lowers the average rate very much, and dearest at Satoon and Kalyangunge, where it is 9 and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee respectively. Wheat is nearly the same price as last fortnight and gram is cheaper being  $16\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee. In the Jangipore sub-division, in the Roghoonathgunge bazar, common rahri rice is 13 seers per rupee, whilst good rice is 12 seers per rupee. At Sooty rice sells at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  seers. At Dewan Serai bazar bhadoi sells at 12 seers and rahri and purbi at 11 seers per rupee. At Mirzapore rice is at 12 seers, and it would therefore appear that the backwardness of the crops in part of that thana has not as yet had any effect in raising the price of the article. In the Rampore Hat sub-division the prices of coarse rice vary from  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee, and those of best rice from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee. In the Lalbagh sub-division the prices of best, common, and aous rice in the several markets vary from 9 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 12, and 13 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee respectively: those of wheat, barley, and gram from  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , 20 to 22, and 16 to 18 seers per rupee respectively.

3. *Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots and others.*—No trustworthy information on this subject is available, but there is reason to believe that the supplies in the hands of zemindars and traders is sufficient for present wants, though the poorer ryots have probably very small supplies. A few days ago I was informed that the effect of the fall of prices and of the anticipation of a further fall when the aous rice comes into the market had had the effect of bringing out some stores of old amun rice which had probably been kept back in view of a rise in prices.

4. *Rainfall, if any.*—There was some rain, but generally very slight, in every station in the head-quarters sub-division during the fortnight under report. The want of a real good downpour to soak the ground thoroughly and flood the rice fields is much felt, as the rice crops have been, and are being, much damaged, especially on the stiff clayey soil west of the Bhagiruttee. The rainfall at Jangipore, where it has been heaviest, has been 6.50 inches during the fortnight, and on the 7th instant the quantity of rainfall was 3.28 inches. In the Rampore Hat sub-division there has not been a sufficient fall of rain, but in thana Khurgaon, in which it appears to have been most deficient, the rain that has fallen has enabled the cultivators to carry on agricultural operations everywhere. In the Lalbagh sub-division, during the fortnight under report, the rainfall at the head-quarters was 4.61 inches, and as stated in my preliminary remarks, deficiency is mostly felt in the high lands of Bhudrihaut.

5. *State of the crops.*—I have written on this subject in my preliminary remarks. The future of the winter rice crop, and, to a certain extent, of the aous crop, depends very much on the weather of the next few days. With heavy continuous rain much of the amun which is now greatly imperilled may be saved, but I fear that a certain portion has been damaged irreparably. In the Jangipore sub-division the harvest of bhadoi rice has commenced, but no bhadoi rice has as yet come into Roghoonathgunge or Jangipore market. In spite of loss by submerision in the part of the sub-division between the old and new entrances of the Bhagiruttee, the harvest is expected to be a bumper one. The prospect of hymunto rice is not good in parts of Mirzapore and Western Sooty, and these parts are much the same as those that suffered most from last year's drought. The worst tract in Mirzapore is the tract between Simla and Zindgi, about 5 miles long, and between Daspora and Matkhanka, about 3 miles broad. Throughout this tract little hymunto rice has been transplanted. The sub-divisional officer has been informed that advances made especially made in these bad parts. The sub-divisional officer reports, as a consoling feature, that the seedlings in the nurseries at four of the villages still look well. At a certain village of which he heard the worst accounts he found remarkably fine seedlings. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hat reports that generally speaking the state of the crop is not bad, although the progress of the agricultural operations in some places has been somewhat retarded owing to the deficient fall of rain during the fortnight. In thana Pulsah the state of the aous paddy and sugarcane is not bad, but it has been reported that owing to the want of sufficient rain, transplanting has, to a certain extent, been stopped. In thana Rampore Hat the state of the amun crop has been reported to be good, and the sugarcane and mulberry crops are also in a thriving state. Only in thana Khurgaon the report is somewhat unfavorable, but on account of the late rains agricultural operations are going on pretty satisfactorily. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbagh states that the indigo is very nearly all cut, and the result of the season, especially in Bhugwangola, likely to be most satisfactory. The aous in that thana promises, up to the present time, a capital outturn. The crops in thana Bhudrihaut are somewhat backward for want of rain, and a considerable portion of the land in the villages bordering on the Kalyangunge thana have not yet been transplanted.

from the same cause. The prospect of the crops to the north of the line of the Branch Railway is, however, far more pleasing.

6. *Condition of the people.*—There is no improvement in the condition of the poorer classes, who are still severely pressed by the high price of food, and distress, as exhibited by the flocking of larger numbers of people to the poor-houses and centres for relief, is undoubtedly on the increase in Bhurtpore and other western thanas, and in the southern part of the Burwah thana. In the Jangipore sub-division there is distress in the interior of Mirzapore and in western Sooty. It is being actively relieved by the Relief Committees at Mirzapore, Beluria, Hilora, and Jangipore. The people who attend the Jangipore cook-house at Roghooanathgunge are, for the most part, Mirzapore people. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hât reports that there is no change to report in the condition of the people, but their wants have been in a great measure supplied by the assistance given them in the shape of relief works now going on in numerous places in the jurisdiction of this sub-division and by gratuitous relief. The agriculturists are now busily engaged in their works in the fields. Khurgaon is unquestionably the worst thana in this sub-division, and the sub-divisional officer has been directed to send the officer specially engaged for the purpose of enquiring with regard to advances to ryots to this thana. In the Lalbhang sub-division the inhabitants of thana Bhadrilaut are, the sub-divisional officer believes, as a rule, poorer than the inhabitants of the other thanas, and having suffered more from last year's drought they require, as might be expected, more assistance than the people of the other thanas of the sub-division. The relief works and the small advances which are being made, as well as the charitable relief will, however, support the laboring classes and small cultivators to surmount the distress which they would otherwise have experienced.

7. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—A report of three deaths from starvation was received from Andoolbaree, a village of Burwah, at no great distance from Beldanga, where there is a relief centre. The relief officer who enquired into the matter found that one of the men had died of fever and the two others of diarrhoea, caused apparently by eating *shama*. The relief officer asked to be shown the worst cases of distress, and a man was brought suffering from fever, but who was said to be starving, in whose house the relief officer found 10,000 cocoons, grain, bullocks, &c.

8. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—Twelve cases of petty theft of grain were reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Jangipore sub-division three persons were punished for grain-theft. There were two cases of grain-theft reported during the fortnight in the Rampore Hât sub-division. In the Lalbhang sub-division there was no case of grain-robbery or theft reported since the submission of the last narrative. A crime statement is annexed.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—Cholera has almost disappeared, and there are very few cases of small-pox still lingering in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Rampore Hât sub-division cholera and small-pox are still prevalent, but they are in a very mitigated form. Owing to the coming in of the aous crop distress is greatly mitigated in the eastern thanas, and is most intense in the western thanas of Bhurtpore, Gokurn, Kalyangunge, Bhadrilaut, Mirzapore, and part of Sooty. All the relief officers and assistants are now employed in that part of the district.

#### (B).—RELIEF WORKS.

Two statements, one showing the average number of persons at work on the several works and other particulars, and the other the expenditure in money with explanatory notes, are herewith submitted. It will be observed that the number of laborers on the Gorabazar southern drain has greatly increased. A month ago, when the prospects of the aous and amun crops alike were so good, the cultivating classes would not resort to this work, and many laborers could not be tempted to work for rice payments. When, however, prospects became worse, owing to want of rain, the numbers rapidly increased. Many of the laborers are women, and there can be no doubt but that the execution of this work has been most beneficial in providing employment for the inhabitants of the vicinity of Berhampore. In some parts of the district, in the Jangipore sub-division for instance, the numbers of laborers on relief works will probably fall off, but in others they will, I think, increase, and it is in my opinion better that these works should be kept open than that the laborers should come (as I believe many would) on the purely gratuitous relief list. Much, however, depends upon the character of the weather during the present week. Heavy rain would doubtless relieve the works of many laborers who would have employment in agricultural operations on their own account or on account of others.

#### (C).—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

From the returns furnished by the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, at Jamalpore, it appears that 24,628 maunds of rice have been imported to, and 6,811 maunds of rice have been exported from, the jurisdiction of the Rampore Hât sub-division during the fortnight under report. This large importation has to a certain extent kept down the price of rice in the hâts and bazars. No pure rice is said to have been imported into the Jangipore sub-division during the fortnight.

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The assignments made for the storage of Government grain and for the management of golas have already been mentioned in previous reports. The following figures show the quantity of grain received into the district from—

Calcutta	...	...	...	...	Ma.
Godagaree	...	...	...	...	45,752
Maldah	...	...	...	...	8,467
					9,970
Total					64,189

There is still great difficulty in procuring transport for supplying rice to circles in the interior. The cargo of rice received from Calcutta by the steamer *Success* (9,750 bags) has enabled me to distribute large supplies to the various golas on the banks of the Bhagiruthce. Annexed is a statement showing the storage and consumption of grain in the district. I note that in the printed copy of the last fortnightly statement, the columns opened by me, showing advances to zemindars, was omitted. I have therefore included those advances in the column of advances to ryots in the present statement.

## E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were 20 applications pending at the close of the last fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. Twenty-five fresh applications have been received during the fortnight under report. Out of the total 45, orders for payment have been passed in 9 cases, and the remaining 36 cases are under investigation. Cheques for payment in rice have been issued to the aggregate amount of Rs. 6,798 to nine zemindars. The above is exclusive of the advances made to the ryots direct for small amounts. In the Jangipore sub-division 881 maunds and 27 seers of rice have been advanced to 453 ryots, and 70 maunds to a zemindar of Joroor, to enable him to make advances to his ryots. The Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Collector and the Sub-Inspector on special duty actively exerted themselves to induce some zemindars to stand as securities for their ryots, but they have failed. The Sub-divisional Officer himself has been equally unsuccessful. It is worthy of notice that Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor, Baboo Pulia Behari Sen, and Rao Jogendro Narain Roy are lending money to their ryots without taking advances from Government. In the Rampore Hat sub-division, in 54 applications orders have been passed for giving 579 maunds of rice to ryots, and 1,163 maunds 37 seers of rice to 13 zemindars for making advances to their ryots. In the Lalbaugh sub-division advances have been made to the chowkedars of Assanpore and Bhadrilaut thanas, on the understanding that the amount should be repaid in money at the end of next harvest in December or January, and with the stipulation that it may be levied at once for any neglect of duty. The Relief Sub-divisional Officer of Kandi has made advances to zemindars and ryots to the amount of 404 maunds 20 seers, actually given out, besides other grants sanctioned, but in which the rice has not been taken. Unless prospects alter materially for the better in the bad parts of the district, it will, I think, be necessary to make considerable advances in some villages; but the rainfall is so capricious and uncertain that it would, I think, be better to defer such grants on anything like a large scale for a short time, until it can be ascertained in what parts the crops have been wholly or very materially damaged. Even in adjoining villages there are great differences between the prospects of the crops owing to greater or less deficiency of rain, and much more relief may hereafter be required in one part of a thana than another, though both may have suffered equally from the failure of last year.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed.

A separate report, with accounts up to the end of June last, called for in Government No. 4640—S.R., dated the 22nd ultimo, will be submitted as early as practicable, as they are not ready for submission along with the narrative, owing to some accounts having been received too late, and to want of some information called for from the sub-divisional officers of Jangipore and Rampore HAt.

At head-quarters the cook-houses for Hindus and Mahomedans are still resorted to by numbers. The number of persons relieved under heading (d) has been 58.

In the Kandi relief sub-division there has been an increase in numbers owing to the want of rain and bad prospects of the crops.

In the Lalbaugh sub-division the Hindu and Mahomedan cook-houses at Shahanuggur and Mohimapore are being continued. The laboring classes have generally plenty of employment on relief works. Several relief roads have been started in thana Bhadrilaut. Rice is distributed at Sagardighee in thana Bhadrilaut and Furrabag in thana Assanpore, to persons who are unable to work. Small loans of Rs. 5 each have been made to ryots of several villages under this head, as the re-payment in most instances will be by labor on relief roads. Of the total number of persons relieved, shown in the statement, 3,737 persons were relieved under heading (b), 628 under heading (d), and 1,287 under heading (c). There are 25 relief roads on which these persons were at work. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,764-4-3, and the total expenditure Rs. 507-8-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,196-12-2 at the close of the fortnight. As regards the Rampore Hat sub-division, a new poor-house has been started at Bosowah in thana Rampore Hat, and a poor-house at Jaipore in thana Khargaon has been abolished during the fortnight under report. The above poor-house was abolished simply because there are other poor-houses in its neighbourhood, where people incapable of work, and really needy, could easily obtain relief. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount

to Rs. 996-4-3, and the total expenditure Rs. 623-14-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 372-6. The figure given in column total as regards the Jangipore sub-division represents the average daily number as far as could be ascertained. In addition to this, 40 persons on an average daily were relieved by work on an embankment. There were 32 persons relieved under heading (d) during the fortnight. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,071-0-4, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,773-6-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 297-9-6 at the close of the fortnight.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

*Vide the accompanying statement.*

No payments in money have been made in the sub-divisions during the fortnight under report from the imperial fund.

	Dracoty.	Mobbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 24th July to 6th August 1874	1	.....	16	30	46	25	30
Jangipore sub-division, from 24th July to 6th August 1874	1	.....	1	10	12	14	13
Bangalore Har sub-division, for the fortnight ending 7th July to 6th August 1874.	.....	.....	1	7	8*	6*	5*
Lalbagh sub-division, for the fortnight ending 8th July to 6th August 1874.	1	.....	6	12	10	30	22

\* Information incomplete.

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorsheadabad.

Statement showing the Cases treated by the 3rd-Class Hospital Assistant from 25th July to 7th August 1874. Station Berhampore.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Diseases.	RESULTS.							REMARKS.
		Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	
NOWADA	Cholera	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant T. Cooposwamy, in charge of Nowada Famine Hospital.
	Ague and fever	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	
	Rheumatism	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Syphilis	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Dysentery	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Dyspepsia	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
	Diarrhoea	6	6	4	...	...	...	2	
	Spleen	4	4	3	...	...	...	1	
	Ulcus	5	5	4	...	...	...	1	
	Other diseases	10	18	28	21	...	1	6	
Total		11	86	97	83	...	1	18	These cases treated by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant C. Rangaswami, in charge of Berhampore Famine Hospital.
BERHAMPORE	Ague and fever	3	21	24	19	...	...	5	
	Rheumatism	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	
	Syphilis	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	
	Dysentery	...	6	4	3	...	...	1	
	Dyspepsia	3	7	10	8	...	...	2	
	Diarrhoea	...	6	5	4	...	...	1	
	Spleen	3	3	4	...	...	...	1	
	Other diseases	3	61	63	31	...	1	11	
Total		12	84	96	74	...	1	31	Returns not received from Hospital Assistant P. Mariawamy Pillay.
PELGA		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The cases of cholera treated by T. Cooposwamy were apparently of a mild type.

BERHAMPORE, W. WAVELL, S. M. SHIRCOMB, Surgeon-Major.  
The 11th August 1874. Offg. Magistrate and Collector. Civil Surgeon.

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

Expenditure up to last fortnight	Rs.	P.
Jangipore and Khamra road ... contingencies	...	10 0 0
Bhugwangsols road ... { materials	7 6 9	
... contingencies	30 12 9	
• Panchgram road ... { materials	2 1 0	
... labor	15 0 0	
• Kandi road ... labor	...	17 1 0
• Khamra ... contingencies	...	12 0 0
• Kichenghur ... ditto	...	10 0 0
• Badhye ... labor	...	10 0 0
• Nohuttee ... contingencies	...	2 1 3
• Calcutta ... ditto	...	20 0 0

\* It was necessary to make money payment on one day owing to the supply of rice falling short. Account difficult, and means of transport not easily available on these roads.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2837**

**Bridges.**

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
At Katadara	materials	...	18 0 0
On Calcutta Road	materials	16 12 0	...
	1887 maunds of lime	213 4 9	...
Colvert at Doomgram Road	carriage and labor	18 3 6	230 0 9
	stock purchased	25 12 8	...
Bricks at Katadara	contingencies	...	44 0 0
Tools and plant	...	...	5 0 0
	...	...	29 0 0
	Establishment for July last	...	321 7 9
Southern drainage works of Berhampore on account of work	...	...	...
establishment and petty bazar purchases	...	...	167 0 0
			...
Total		945 6 6	

*Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Moorshedabad up to the 8th August 1874.*

Names of Sub-divisions.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By sale to public or labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers.
		Mds. & C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bamrore Bat	7th August	3,828 0 0	1,620 0 0	...	337 19 0	1,153 8 0	877 14 0
Ditto previous fortnight.	...	...	...	...	1,208 5 0	1,346 30 0	2,330 16 0
Total	...	3,834 0 0	1,620 0 0	...	1,545 24 0	2,499 38 0	3,216 30 0
Lahangh	8th August	2,968 79 2	4,175 19 15	30 0 6	523 0 0	1,010 17 0	721 29 0
Ditto previous fortnight.	...	3,612 25 14	...	...	710 7 0	...	1,305 33 15
Total	...	6,581 25 0	4,175 19 15	30 0 6	1,233 16 0	1,010 17 0	2,027 22 15
Jellinace	37th June	59 27 4	...	...	5 35 0	...	19 2 4
Ditto	12th July	185 36 0	...	...	55 19 0	...	21 50 4
Total	...	244 17 4	...	...	61 5 0	...	30 28 10
Choa	8th August	706 17 6	...	...	590 0 0	...	...
Kutanarce	31st July	340 23 0	...	...	335 22 0	...	...
Dumtashed	31st "	508 17 4	...	...	397 23 15	...	180 29 2
Sunkersore	8th August	281 4 8	...	8 15 6	81 18 10	...	89 31 11
Barouanatha	8th "	174 0 0	174 0 0	...	160 30 0	...	24 0 0
Fareedpore	1st "	301 5 4	301 5 4	...	41 0 0	...	204 0 0
Nobaran	8th "	574 22 12	...	...	188 28 14	...	...
Head-quarters	7th "	...	...	...	995 25 8	...	...
Kandee	23rd July	3,196 9 8	...	...	1,933 33 8	121 0 0	699 29 12*
Revenue	31st August	3,608 13 13	...	...	674 22 11	...	2,933 37 7
Public Works Department.	10th "	...	...	...	...	...	6,531 09 5
Total	...	16,190 32 1	505 5 8	8 15 6	5,623 36 74	121 0 0	9,952 1 8
Grand Total	...	20,858 34 6	6,960 25 7	38 15 6	8,069 31 74	4,331 15 0	16,336 2 3

\* This return is entirely wrong.

† There is an omission here, as to my certain knowledge some 3,000 maunds have been advanced to zemindars and ryots.

**BERHAMPORE,**  
The 10th August 1874.

**J. A. DAWSON,**  
District Grain Officer.

**W. WARELL,**  
Offg. Magte. and Collr. of  
Moorshedabad.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of committees and sub-committees yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-committees opened and officers.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by plotters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.
					Men. Women. Children. Total.
Head-quarters sub-divn. 17	3	4	16	30	7,403*
Bamrore sub-divn. 6	3	3	7	6	4,155
Lahangh sub-divn. 8	3	3	7	15	2,217
Lahangh sub-divn. 1	3	3	...	7	2,053
				66	10,787

\* Information incomplete.

† Information incomplete, as returns from Khargoon have not been received.

## Fortnightly report for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.	Average number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of labourers.	Payment of wages.	Arrangement for tools.
Panchgram to Jemantee	233	To be had in small quantity.	Good (Work stopped for want of rice).	Task work at the rate of 2½ to 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, paid in rice.	The men are supplied with tools.
Radhabhat to Gokurno	188	Easily obtainable.	Good	Not reported.	The men work with their own tools.
Old Calcutta road	165			Paid in rice at the rate of 2 annas 3 paise per 100 cubic feet.	
Kishambur road	81	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Hurripara to Harroopara	440	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto
Neelampur South Drain	1,823	Ditto	Ditto	Not reported.	Ditto.
Hurripara to Pakhalaree	365	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2 annas per diem.	
Panchgram to Bhersapore	257	To be had in small quantity.	Ditto	Not reported.	Tools are supplied.
Gorabazar improvement	181	Easily obtainable.	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas a day.	
Juckeri Jale improvement	15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Dangapore to Khamsa	101	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Coolies bring their own tools.
Dangapore to Jangantee	30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Jorjor and Nemade road	329	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Kandi to Bodelur road	93	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Kiurkasa to northern boundary of district	185	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Bromouara to Radhabhat	285	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Bhucywanigala road	199	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto
Banowaranga to Ackirung	71	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Under J. C. Hampton, Esq.	812	Ditto	Not bad	Paid in rice, rate not reported.	Ditto
Under the sub-divisional officer of Kamarpore	585	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Dahapara to Jemantee	203	Ditto	Good	Paid in rice at 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet.	Ditto
Bughathi to Holora road	134	Not reported.			
Total	6,977				

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative	48,454	10	3
Detail of the total—			
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government	16,456	1	10
Salaries, establishment, and contingencies	2,534	12	5
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoymamaree	200	0	0
Tuccavee advances	23,622	8	0
Paid for construction of a furrah	83	0	0
Advances for purchase of grain	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells	33	4	0
Transport of Government grain	3,600	0	0
Advances during the fortnight under report—			
Transport of Government grain	400	0	0
Salaries, establishment and office contingencies	1,133	7	3
Total	1,533	7	3
Grand Total	49,988	1	6

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magr. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

No. 1694—S.R., dated Dinapore, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Dinapore,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Narrative for the fortnight ending 10th August 1874.

## A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The health of the people continues good. Cholera has disappeared, and so has small-pox, with the exception of a few isolated cases here and there. Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, has lately passed through the district and inquired into the state of the people. He reports that the public health is good, but that there are signs of privation—having been suffered during the earlier stages of the scarcity. This quite accords with what has come under my own observation: there was very prevalent and wide-spread distress during March and April, even with relief-works in progress in various points; since then our organization has been completed, and this, coupled with the distribution of Government grain throughout the district, has relieved what would otherwise very rapidly have become a grave disaster. With the exception of the two circles of Parsha and Tumbul, supplies are nowhere sufficient, and prices vary in the most perplexing manner. At the large hāt of Fakirganj, in Patiram, one day country-rice was sold in sufficiency at 12 or 13 seers per rupee, no Govern-



ment grain was therefore disposed of; on the next hât day grain was not procurable, and purchasers had to go to a Government golah, some way off, to have their wants supplied. It is the same in most places, the supply very irregular, and, on the whole, deficient; it is to be noted, however, that prices show a downward tendency. It would appear that there are still some stocks in hand, which are gradually being disposed of by the holders, as they see future prospects continually brightening. The weather has been on the whole most favorable for the crops, and reports from all the circles are most encouraging, and everywhere it is reported that the bhadoi just ripening is a magnificent crop; some of it has been cut, and a little has already come into the market. The winter crop is also reported as doing well; a large proportion of it has been transplanted, and the operations with respect to it are in a very forward state. From Doorgapore Circle only do I hear that the winter crop is backward. Mr. Pollen complains that there the transplanting has been begun indeed, but the work is not so well forward as it ought to be. I would remark, however, that most of Doorgapore lies very low, and the late floods so completely submerged many parts of it as to stop work altogether for some time. During the past fortnight we have had no heavy rain; what there has been, has consisted of showers sufficient to refresh and keep alive the young rice plants, but not sufficient to flood the rivers: there is a cry of want of rain, but there has been no such deficiency as to cause damage. The prospects of the winter crop are on the whole most encouraging, and if only we get heavy showers during September and the early part of October, we may expect a good harvest. In Thakurgaon to the north, prices show a downward tendency, but fall very slowly; they range from 7½ to 11 seers per rupee, the general rate being 8 to 9. Mr. Scanlan has taken advantage of this spell of comparatively dry weather to push in supplies of Government grain, and at Thakurgaon alone last week disposed of Rs. 6,730 worth of rice without causing any particular alteration in the market selling rate. The bhadoi is only just coming into the market in Thakurgaon; as soon as it does come in, the demand for Government grain will fall off, and relief operations for that part of the country may be closed.

In Beergunge some bhadoi is coming into the market from the Rangpore district; the consequence is that the demand for Government grain is beginning to fall off there. The people in every instance prefer their own country rice, if they can get it; and that they have so long been dependent on Government sales, is of itself evidence that other grain was not procurable. I omitted to mention in my last report that in Thakurgaon a series of grain robberies had occurred: a number of bad characters banded together and began a systematic plunder of their fellow villagers' grain godowns; threats of personal violence deterred the earlier victims from complaining; information, however, did reach the police, and the result has been that a considerable number of persons have been sentenced by the Sessions Court. From the evidence adduced in these cases, it appears that many of the Thakurgaon villagers have grain stored in their houses, sufficient for their own wants, and with a surplus to provide for contingencies. On the whole, during the past fortnight, the condition of the people has bettered, rain has fallen in sufficient quantities to prevent damage to the winter crop, the bhadoi is now safe, and is a very good crop; jute also has turned out well, while prices are slowly declining.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Of actual work on the roads there is next to none. Mr. Scanlan is trying to improve the existing road between Thakurgaon and Bonbari, so that rain may interfere as little as possible with future transport arrangements. In Beergunge and Bochagunge circles too, coolies are employed in trying to finish off uncompleted roads; while in Bindol, Mr. Fasson finds some employment in the same way. The coolies employed are partly men who do not live by agriculture, and partly agricultural laborers, who have failed to be absorbed by the labor market. The largest numbers are at Bindol, and are persons that, Mr. Fasson says, he must find employment for, as they cannot get it elsewhere. I know there are a great number of villagers in the Bindol direction, who generally at this time of the year go down to Putnaitola and the south to obtain work in the fields; this year there being no demand for their labor, they can find no employment: numbers of these men passed through the station as usual going to seek employment, but they did not all obtain it, for I know some of them returned, finding no demand for their services. The difficulty is to find work for laborers at this time of the year: employment, however, is found for them in dressing roads, filling up holes, improving village foot-paths, &c.; and in no case on any of the works is a higher sum paid than can be earned by an agricultural laborer in the vicinity. Wages in this district vary from 2 annas to 4 annas a day with food twice a day as well. On our works, on the other hand, a man cannot earn more than one seer of rice per day; in fact Mr. Fasson has been trying the experiment of only giving ½ a seer per day for a certain amount of work done: we may rest assured, therefore, that our works are not attractive. Every effort will be made to get rid of what laborers there are. I may add that Mr. Fasson gives employment to several men who come across the Nagor river from Purneah every day, and who assert that they cannot get work near their homes, neither in the fields, nor on Government works; the addition of these helps to swell his list.

#### C.—TRANSPORT.

There have been some transport operations going on: rice has been sent into Thakurgaon; there was also an unexpected run on some of the Raniankoil golahs from the Purneah district, which necessitated further supplies being thrown into that circle. Such supplies must go from Raigunge, but as Mr. Pollen has nothing to spare, whatever he sends away must

be made good.\* Our Maldah reserve has been all sent away, the deficiency therefore must be made good from Neetpore and Godagari. The reserve at Sahibgunge to the amount of some 5,000 or 6,000 maunds will have to be moved up to Puthitolla to supply the place of some of the rice sent from there to Beerungunge Circle. The Railway authorities have also just made over to us 10,000 maunds of rice on the Atrai; of this 2,000 will be carted to Chintamon in Habra Circle, and the balance 7,000 be landed at any point in the Patiram Circle that Mr. Finucane wishes to have it stored. Our stores have been on the whole judiciously placed, but it has been impossible to avoid moving a few thousand maunds here and there as occasion arises. Very little grain has been imported into the district; some was brought up the Koratoya river into the Bhaduria Circle from the eastern districts, and this had the effect of lowering prices considerably: the fall of the rivers has apparently stopped this traffic, or, it may be, the coming in of the Bhadoi has warned traders that prices will fall below what they can afford to sell at. A little rice at one time came up the Atrai to Patiram and Puthitolla, not grain imported by any mahajuns residing at any of the marts on that river, but brought by boats sent out from Dacca and elsewhere, with instructions to sell wherever a market offered. The imports into Bhaduria were of the same nature; the relief afforded, therefore, was only afforded to persons residing on the banks of the two rivers Atrai and Koratoya, and did not touch those living in the interior: such importation has now stopped, and rice is nowhere reported as coming into the District from outside. From the very first all the substantial traders, whose agents reside in the marts on the Atrai, Jampura, Koratoya, and Purnabhaha, have declared their intention of not importing, and thus they have adhered to throughout, so that such chance importation as I have noted above, plus stocks in hand, have been all that could be depended on to meet the emergency.

#### D.—STORAGE.

During the last few weeks grain has had to be moved about from one circle to another, the surplus of one being made available for the wants of another. These movements have been effected without difficulty, for in selecting sites for golahs, when grain was first stored, the necessities of future transport were kept in view, and our main depôts have always been on the banks of rivers, navigable during the rains. It is satisfactory to find that our golahs have been fairly well built, and the rice properly stored: no loss has resulted from the Burmah rice heating and becoming black and unsaleable. I have not received specific answers to my circular on the subject issued on receipt of Government letter, but I am sure I would have heard of it, had such damage occurred to any extent. Owing to the steady demand for Government grain, our stores are fast running out, and a question has been raised as to the sufficiency of our supplies to last up to the time when the ripening of the winter crop restores things to their normal condition. Out of the total amount stored, which, counting what has been received from the Railway, amounted to about 11 lakhs of maunds, there are not, allowing for wastage, much over 1½ lakhs remaining in hand; if so much, it is a matter for serious consideration therefore whether such amount is sufficient for our requirements until such time as the people are no longer in want of help. Of course if the weather is not propitious, if the rain fails us in September and October, it is perfectly certain that no amount of grain now at our disposal will avert a great calamity; but supposing nothing unforeseen occurs, will our supply hold out to the end? I am inclined to think they will. The Bhadoi crop is now safe, the outturn is a good one, and twice the usual breadth has been sown; allowing for loss by the late flood and damage done by too much sun, we may count on about twice the usual amount of Bhadoi passing into the hands of the ryots. In ordinary years the Bhadoi is kept by the individual cultivator for his own consumption, any surplus he may have only being disposed of: such surplus generally lasts about six weeks, i.e., till the first week in October, the supply for the period that intervenes between the beginning of October and the coming in of the earlier sorts of winter rice being met by issue of old stocks. It is feared that much the same will happen this year, i.e., that the ryots will only sell surplus stocks, that such surplus will only last until October, that our supplies will have been exhausted, and that after that there being no stocks to fall back upon, prices will rise and great distress be the result. I have discussed the matter with most of my Circle officers, and the result arrived at is as follows: The Bhadoi will this year come in very gradually, having been sown at different periods according as the ryots found means to purchase seed. The last of the Bhadoi will not be reaped until the middle of September, and the coming in of the crop is sure to decrease sales of Government rice, more especially if the latter be not pressed on the market. Again a larger area than usual having been sown this year, there will be more surplus to be disposed of, and also fewer eventual purchasers, inasmuch as more persons will have stock in hand to last until the Hemanta comes in. The prices in November are expected to rise, but not to the same extent as they have done, and the people being then certain of a winter crop, there will be no panic, and money will be procurable from mohajuns. The Bhadoi will come into the market more gradually than usual, but there will of course be a natural anxiety felt by all to dispose of their surplus, before prices fall further. There is no doubt that many would prefer to buy good clean rice at 14, in preference to Bhadoi at a cheaper rate. In order then to avoid all possibility of competition, I would raise the price of Government rice to the rate at which clean country sells in the bazar here, viz. 12 seers for the rupee; this raising of price would also enable us to keep a reserve in case prices show a disposition to rise during the latter end of October. By acting on the above suggestion, our present supply will, I think, be found more than sufficient, our sales being thus reduced to a

minimum during the period, the bhadoi is in the market, allowing two people during that period to depend on their own resources. If after the Bhadoi goes out, there is any demand amongst those who have none of that crop to fall back upon, we will be prepared to supply the demand; if, as I hope, prices will not rise so very high, we can always dispose of any stock in hand. It would be unpolitic to dispose of our grain until we see what happens in November, and it would be unfair to the ryots to keep open our godowns at rates, likely to interfere with the disposal of their produce; both difficulties, it seems to me, will be avoided, by raising our selling price, and thus reducing our sales. I may add that the rice now in our store is, I am told, mostly good mugri and ballam rice, which the dealers would be glad to buy in any year, and the sale of which at 14 seers per rupee, must interfere with sale of bhadoi. The Relief Commissioner has been moved to address Government on the subject, with what result is not yet known.

#### E.—ADVANCES.

I subjoin the remarks of the District Relief Officer under this head, and I may add that the Circle Officers have, from the first, watched carefully the effect of this system of relief, and are unanimous in expressing their opinion that advances have been a great boon to the people, and that Government liberality has not been abused. Some few cases have been reported, where the recipients of advances were found selling Burmah rice in order to purchase seed grain; and in a few isolated instances, attempts have been made to obtain advances on forged receipts, or by hypothecating another's land. In some of these cases legal steps have been taken; in others, the rice or its value has been returned. Grain advances supplied a real want, and though in some few instances designing persons may have imposed on the officials, I am sure the grain, as a whole, has been consumed in a manner that Government intended it should be.

"The following statement shows the amount of grain issued on account of advances in the different circles of the district during the past weeks. It will be seen that in all but four circles the issues have now receded to a comparatively insignificant amount, and (except Thakurgaon, where they were somewhat delayed by the short stores of grain,) these are the circles in which the Relief Officers arranged to give out the total amount of the advance in two or in three instalments. It must then be borne in mind that only a very small portion of the issues during the last week was on account of newly granted advances to fresh borrowers, or of supplementary advances to previously successful applicants, but rather that nearly the whole amount had been previously promised by Government. As soon as the liberal concession of lower rates became known to the public, many applications for new or further advances were presented; but following the instructions issued, the Relief Officers have been particularly strict in their enquiries, and very few applications are now granted, only in cases where an absolute want of them is apparently proved. With the coming into the market of the early bhadoi, the necessity of completing the second instalment is disappearing, and virtually the work of granting advances may now be considered as at an end.

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Total included in last narrative.	OF THIS MONTH.		TOTAL.
		First week.	Second week.	
	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.	Mds. Sr. Ch.
Bhadoria	...	330 30 0	174 20 0	504 50 0
Bhadol	20,656 30 0	545 0 0	...	20,656 30 0
Bhogrunge	838 30 0	340 25 0	247 15 0	1,325 30 0
Bochagunge	4,040 30 0	418 0 0	518 15 0	5,176 15 0
Chodramon	34,888 15 0	1,485 35 0	1,018 0 0	37,391 10 0
Dinapore	23,615 35 0	718 15 0	847 0 0	25,080 0 0
Durgapore	35,738 10 0	340 30 0	1,300 30 0	34,044 30 0
Gangarampore	16,183 0 0	683 0 0	1,763 0 0	18,630 0 0
Habra	908 30 0	91 0 0	...	895 30 0
			78 15 0	78 15 0
Footbarce	618 15 0	486 5 0	...	595 20 0
Kalagunge	21,488 10 0	187 0 0	111 30 0	21,786 30 0
Lankabhatt	11,988 10 0	238 30 0	161 0 0	13,387 0 0
	7,386 10 0	128 35 0	940 30 0	9,355 35 0
Patna	16,348 10 0	611 35 0	1,851 35 0	13,006 30 0
Patnitolah	25,416 10 0	1,141 0 0	238 0 0	27,795 10 0
Purna	18,088 0 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	18,098 0 0
Tambooah	28,008 0 0	1,350 0 0	171 35 0	27,089 35 0
Thakurgaon	2,080 15 0	1,454 30 0	1,963 30 0	6,787 15 0
Basantakali	8,553 25 0	5,348 30 0	474 0 0	12,376 30 0
Total	2,94,631 25 0	17,475 0 0	19,461 35 0	3,31,568 30 0

This is a favorable opportunity for placing on record a short account of the way in which the granting of these advances has been conducted.

Immediately after the orders of Government authorizing the granting of these advances were received, the intention to make these advances was communicated to the zemindars, the necessity of the measure was shown to them, and they had pointed out to them how self-interest and humanity alike needed their exertions. To these calls almost with unanimity they turned a deaf ear; many of these zemindars are non-resident, and their agents replied that answers could not be expected for a month or more; others did not answer; a few promised, but did not follow up their promises by a single sign of preparation, and nearly all of the rest said they had no objection to Government making these advances, but they would not, or could not, do it of themselves. It has since been found that in a few instances zemindars, who would not hold up a finger to help their own tenantry, and so to maintain the prosperity of their own estates, even resorted to threats towards their tenants of their resentment, if not worse, should they ask for aid from Government.

It may be as well to exhaust this unpleasant part of the account—the conduct of the zemindars—and have done with it.

Since the advances have been given out, some of the zemindars have come forward to undertake the obligations of their tenants, here and there ostensibly to prevent their people incurring unnecessary debts on the security of their tenures, but, in general, with the expectation, or rather certainty, of reaping where they have not sown, of getting a large margin of profit without the expenditure of any capital, or trouble or labour. The following is an example. Since the zemindar of \_\_\_\_\_ has heard from some source that either 25 per cent. commission will be allowed to zemindars, or that they will be at liberty to take bonds from the ryots at any rates they chose, after themselves receiving at 16 and 18 annas per rupee, he was very anxious to become security, in the hope of gaining a large sum of money without incurring any expense or trouble.

The following sentence embodies the views of all the relief officers who have noticed this side of the question: "The ryots are afraid that if they be left entirely to the mercy of the zemindars there will be no end of oppression to them, and that they will never be able to get rid of their liability, but become the bounden slaves of the zemindars." He continues—"My experience of the locality leads me to believe that the apprehensions of the ryots are not groundless, and that it is desirable to make agreements direct with the ryots, and then make over the bonds to their zemindars to realize the amount due from them." It is now reported from different quarters that the landlords have already commenced to take oppressive proceedings to get from the ryots the rent, for the possibility of obtaining which they are indebted to the exertions of Government, which has preserved, for their benefit, the ryots whom they, with short-sighted apathy, would have allowed to starve.

In a district like this, where there still exists a competition on the part of zemindars for cultivators, rather than one of cultivators for lands, it is clear that by the advances the zemindars are immensely benefitted, and that the zemindars are now in many instances willing to take over the obligations to Government is a clear proof that the amounts of the advances have been very moderate, and only what was absolutely required.

While the answers of the zemindars, when thus appealed to, to do their duty, were awaited, the circle officers through their staff were quickly collecting the data on which advances could be safely given. To have delayed this till the zemindars' answers were received would have proved a fatal mistake. As soon as it was evident that the zemindars were not going to avail themselves of the very liberal offers of loans in money or in grain, wherewith to give loans to their ryots, nor to become sureties for the advances which Government was preparing to lend, applications from village committees, proffered by their respective mandals and leading men, began to be entertained. As a rule, the applications were tendered to the relief officers, and reports based on the previous enquiries taken from the inspectors, or more generally written after a second enquiry in the villages whence the applications came. Lists of all those who joined in the applications, together with a rough estimate of the value of each individual's property, the extent and nature of their holdings, the number of individuals in each family, together with their latest receipts of rent paid to their landlords, were taken, and then submitted to the relief officers, who fixed, in consultation with the leading men of the village, the amount of grain to be lent. After this was done, the conditions were all again explained to the applicants, and a formal agreement, embodying these conditions and the hypothecation of their lands, tenements and personal property, was duly executed and taken. This was followed, as quickly as might be, by an order on the most convenient store for the delivery of the amount engaged for, or in some circles of an instalment of it. Of course there have been some slight variations in the procedure. In some circles, it is believed, the enquiries were nearly all made by the circle officers, either at their head-quarters or on tour. In some the lists of the subordinate applicants under the mandals and leading men have not been invariably filed; in some the latest receipts of the zemindars have not been always retained. In some of the agreements taken the boundaries of all the separate tenements hypothecated have not been fully entered according to the requirements of the Registration Act; but in all, the several and joint responsibility of all the borrowers for the full amount of the advance appears to have been clearly laid down.

In two or three circles only have the relief officers noticed anything like a general idea that Government would not insist on the payments of the loans. In Luskerhaut, where in one or two

cases the zemindars were willing to help their tenants, the latter obstinately said they would rather starve than touch their money or grain; while they were clamouring for Government advances, hoping never to be forced to pay them: and again in Patiram, the circle officer noticed a story that His Excellency the Viceroy would travel through the country to tear up all the bonds; and another, that those who did not apply for advances would be men marked down for future stories and such like follies. Mr. Finucane, reporting of this Patiram circle, observes: "I have taken particular care to inform the ryots that it is not for their interest to encumber themselves more than they can help, and indeed generally they show no inclination to do so. I think if there ever was a notion among them that Government would not insist on being paid the price of grain advanced, that notion prevails no longer. If ryots are convinced that they will have to pay, it is inconceivable that they should ask for more grain than is absolutely necessary, for they must have sense enough to see that they are receiving inferior grain at probably four-times the price which they will be able to realise hereafter from their own superior rice." Again, in respect of this and the Bhadorin circle, where zemindars have come forward more freely to take advances for their cultivators, we have the check of the estimates framed by the zemindars of the requirements of each village: and again, in general, the zemindars have given either an explicit or implied acquiescence in the amounts about to be granted to their cultivating communities. That the zemindars have been alive to their own interests, in watching that their people did not get excessive grants, is shown by those instances where they have come forward to give their own lands and estates as security, when they became really alarmed lest the ryots were about to borrow on the security of their tenures too heavily.

In the Doorgapore circle one of the zemindars, a leading man, who had at first refused to stand security for the advances then granted to his ryots, afterwards became convinced that the first supply was inadequate and brought his people up for a second supply, becoming surety for the amount of both loans.

Mr. Pollen writes: "I have taken the greatest care to impress on the people the necessity of avoiding all unnecessary debt, and have given them plainly to understand that whatever becomes of their rent to the landlord, the Government dues must be paid in full. I have not held out the slightest hope of a compromise of any kind, and I have pointed out, over and over again, that in case of one of their number dying, the rest of the community must make good his quota." Mr. Fasson writes: "The mandals have almost everywhere taken up the cause of their poorer villagers who needed advances. The whole system of the advances has been based on the co-operation of the mandals, and their conduct throughout has afforded a strong contrast with that of the zemindars. In many cases the mandals submitted a complete list of the landholding population, marking off those who did not need rice. The mandal having submitted the list, consents to become security jointly with four or five of the principal inhabitants." It follows, as they would be the first and heaviest, perhaps the only losers, and to the extent of their whole property, that they would take every care to prevent any imposition or extravagant requisitions. In Porsha the relief officer at one time expressed a fear, not that the people were asking for too much, but for too little. From Thakurgoon came particular accounts of the people, suggesting that it was useless arranging for instalments for repayment, for they would be able and only too glad to clear the debt from the first bhadoi crop; and both in that circle and in the Sudder circle considerable tracts, where last year's crops were tolerable, have not furnished one application for advances for relief works or for relief. In the Sudder circle I have myself seen among the applicants their anxiety not to be suspected of over-valuing the property they were offering as security, and the pains taken by the relief officer in keeping them in mind of the strictness of their engagements. It is generally supposed in this circle that the amount is to be repaid within three months.

It is needless to adduce further opinions, for we may assert that the advances were timely given—an ample inquiry on collective and good security—and not prodigally, but rather with a prudent parsimony. The number of persons to be maintained for so many days guided the officer in fixing the minimum, and the maximum was, I think, estimated in money at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the annual rents paid by the whole of the associated cultivators.

I think we may assert that the borrowers have every wish and intention to act up to their engagements; but the question is, whether the zemindars, under the present state of the law, with their prior liens for rent and power of attaching the standing crops, will not forestall every effort of the Government, or even whether they would not try to frustrate the realization of Government loans from a spirit of opposition. It would be hard if all the direct benefits should be reaped by the zemindars, while the Government loses labor, capital and prestige, with only the advantage of a consequent enhancement of the stability of the land revenue, the discharge of a debt to humanity, and the temporary reduction of our relief work gangs. The giving out of advances interfered with no trade, and it has been remarked that the expenditure of Government grain during the time when issues were being made scarcely exceeded that of a previous period of equal duration.

Without those advances cultivation must have been very backward almost all over the district, to the prolonging of the period of distress, and the total area of cultivation must have been far less than what it now is.

The immediate result was to free our relief works of nearly all persons belonging to the cultivating classes and agricultural labourers, as is proved by the state of the pauper rolls of

Boergunge, Boohagunge, Thakurgaon, and Phulhari, where advances could not be given out early, and where the pauper rolls continued to be very heavy until they were given out. It is greatly to be desired that the matter of registration of these agreements should be at once decided, as the delay will cause further legal difficulties, and perhaps something should be done to facilitate and remove from the regions of chance the recovery of the value of this 3,20,000 maunds of rice. I hope in my next report to give some account of the number of advances given, and the households to which this help has reached, and also to give the names of the few zemindars who have behaved well in helping their tenantry.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The district relief officer has furnished the report under this head.

A copy of the Government telegram to scrutinize our charitable relief lists has just been placed in my hands, and I have much pleasure in reporting that every direction in it, applicable to this district, has been forestalled, and that the moment it became safe to do so, the circle officers were directed to take these measures with a persistence which some among them appeared not altogether to like.

The result of this scrutiny and of the more favorable aspect of affairs has been that, during the past fortnight, the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief has decreased from considerably over 84,000, probably 87,000, to 63,881,—a decrease of 30,428 in the fortnight. Three weeks ago the numbers stood at more than double this, being over 1,13,000. The subjoined statement shows that the decrease has been general and progressive, and this gives room for expecting a continued decrease arising from scrutiny, in addition to the easement which must follow the harvesting of the bhadoi crop. I have shown with tolerable accuracy the numbers under the simple classification of—

1st.—Those receiving gratuitous relief.

2nd.—Those employed on out-door labour.

3rd.—Those employed in-doors in making thread, gunny-cloth, or in husking rice or the like.

There are shown 3,965 as employed in this last way. The probability is that much of the expenditure now applied in finding these people employment will be recovered from the sale of the manufactured articles, while it affords employment at home for some few thousands of women who, on account of age, domestic cares, or caste prejudices, are unable to work on roads. These are all people who are on the charitable relief rolls and are paupers. If no employment were found for them, they would be none the less on our hands, getting something less as gratuitous relief. The rates of their remuneration vary slightly in different localities, but it is found impossible to fix one scale. As far as I can make out, a woman must be particularly industrious to earn by manufacture much more than another woman would, working on the roads in turfing or the like. The number employed on out-door light labour, in turfing, improving, or repairing roads made as relief works is 14,458.

These only get a working subsistence allowance, one seer of cleaned rice a day for adults, half that quantity for children, while a rough sort of task work is insisted on. A gang have a reasonable quantity of work shown them as their day's task, and no one is paid till it is quite finished. In two or three circles there are a few men among these gangs employed on higher rates, as the work is particularly hard, such as bridging, clearing jungle off roadways, &c. Such work cannot be done by weak men or women, and able-bodied men have to be employed at, or nearly at, the ordinary wages paid by the cultivators to hired labourers. Again, among the gangs of women and children some proportion of strong men must be kept to break up earth or the like, so as to keep the weaker ones fully employed. These have to be paid higher when they are particularly wanted. It will be seen from the list

Bhaduria	...	...	...	6 pica.
Bundel	...	...	...	7 "
Boohagunge	...	...	...	6 to 8 "
Chinnam	...	...	...	8 "
Dargapore	...	...	...	6 to 8 "
Ramesonkhali	...	...	...	6 to 12 "
Phulhari	...	...	...	12 "
Thakurgaon	...	...	...	8 to 12 " a day.
Tamboul up to	...	...	...	6 Suppose a month.
Leakhera	...	...	...	2-3 to 3 "
Habra, up to	...	...	...	4 "
...	...	...	...	2-3 "
...	...	...	...	3 to 6 "
...	...	...	...	3 to 6 "

in the margin what are the prevailing rates in the different circles for hired labor. Where daily wages are in vogue, 1½ anna a day or Rs. 2-12 a month is the lowest rate of wage anywhere given; but in addition to this is food, two meals a day, over and above the amount of the money wage. It is clear that the people have every inducement to find other employment than that on our roads, obtaining, under the irksomeness of the ticket system, something like real hard labor, with only a seer of rice a day. I do not believe the remuneration could be brought lower, and that the men on our works now are (save the especially retained men, probably not altogether 200 in number) only those who positively cannot obtain in this year any other employment (for the usual employers of labor are now, of course, working harder themselves and hiring less), or they are men not strong enough to go afield, though not reduced to accept gratuitous relief. The composition of the gangs will best be shown by a few examples—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Chinnam has	53	637	192
Dargapore	257	574	708
Patiram	137	544	130

This shows that the men are but very few compared with the women and children. And the work they are doing, the proper consolidation and turfing of the roads, is very important.

and valuable. Still I look to this class as that in which reductions can most easily be made, and the attention of the Durgapore and Bochagunge officers is especially required to this matter.

In the remaining class we have the blind, maimed, infirm, in short the mendicants, the poor beggars, and the sturdy beggars, besides some poor relations of poor people who are cast on to gratuitous relief till better times return, and they can again be supported by their friends. These get only half a seer of rice a day for adults and half that for children, and a piece in cash is added occasionally to those whose condition is at all bad.

As for the professional beggars, there are just now very few who can afford to give. They may, however, be soon cast off, when they can safely be trusted to shift for themselves; while the infirm and mendicants must be kept on till public charity revives with returning abundance. It is hoped that the next fortnight will see our pauper list showing a total below 30,000 people.

The following descriptions will show the slight variations in the system of charitable relief organization :—

#### TAMBOOLI CIRCLE.

Distribution is effected by mandals, superintended by inspectors and assistant inspectors. There are seven sub-circles, six under assistants, one under an inspector, who also occasionally visits and reports on the assistant's charges. Besides this, the inspectors have various duties.

The work began by the inspector and assistants visiting every village of each sub-circle, and settling what persons were to be brought on to charitable relief. The lists then formed are the basis of the lists of to-day, having been added to or decreased as circumstances demanded. They next selected one village mandal to distribute rice to all the paupers of a contiguous group of villages. Such mandal had a copy of the original lists given him. This has been amended from time to time. Each assistant compiled a register for his own charge, corrected after each circuit.

Each selected mandal has to distribute for some four or five villages. There are 80 such distributors, who get rice to the value of Rs. 5 a month where they wish for any remuneration. The mandals are always in communication with the assistant inspectors, and give information and aid in many ways. In the west central sub-circle, bordering on Durgapore, the mandals came forward and engaged in writing to support all their indigent without any aid from Government. This they have done. In Mhyal, the work being heavier at the commencement, a paid mohurir had to be stationed, and at their head-quarters the assistant inspectors in person distribute. This distribution is made once a week—all the villagers of the little group attending on the same day—as this takes up only one day of the mandal's time, and allows the sub-inspectors to time their visits so as to be generally present on distribution days.

Having selected the distributors and the recipients, the sub-inspectors supplied the distributors in the first instance with rice calculated to last two months; this stock has from time to time been replenished from the regular golas. The sub-inspectors are all men particularly fitted by reason of their local influence and experience, all but one being residents of their sub-circles and of the landholding classes. They are paid Rs. 40 a month, and have no mohurirs or peons found for them. They all come personally with their papers and accounts every Tuesday to the circle relief officer.

The manufacture of cloth and gunny (mostly by women) is superintended by these sub-inspectors, and the raw material is given out by, and returned to, and paid for by the sub-inspectors at their head-quarters.

The recipients of gratuitous relief get at the rate of half a seer of rice a day for adults, a quarter seer for children, and cash has not been deemed necessary for them.

Those on light labor are on task work; with industry a very little over a seer can be earned a day by an adult. A small proportion of cash is given to these people.

No cooked food has been given. There are a few orphans whose parents have died of cholera on the charitable relief lists, getting rather over the ordinary dole. They are boarded out with respectable people, and will, no doubt, be readily adopted as soon as general prosperity returns.

It will be seen below what the chief differences are in other circles.

Mr. Fasson, from Bindol, writes that charitable relief is administered on the village system. The mandals have always undertaken the relief of their own villages without pay. The mandals of 127 villages distribute at the same rate as is given in Tambooli to those who are very poor and cannot work or find any other livelihood. Gratuitous relief has been rather strictly limited to the distribution of rice to the maimed and diseased, the very old and very young. Every one who could work was made to work in the out-door gangs. Rice was given sparingly, as people did not seem to want it. In the only case in which the people asked for rice, they fixed their own requirements at one piece a week only; clothing, too, was not lavished, a redundancy of clothing not being in fashion, and there were very few indeed reduced to wearing rags. Relief work was afforded as near as possible to their homes, and care taken to prevent the crowding of paupers in any one locality. From the end of June all our works were reduced to subsistence rates of one seer for adults and half a seer for children.

The villages were formed into groups of 20 or 30 villages, under group superintendents on Rs. 15 a month. These visit their villages regularly and report carefully. The mandals all do their work well; many of them being in authority over two or three villages, distribute for all of them. Just before the rain set in, a month's supply was sent to each village. During the rains much attention has been paid to finding employment at their homes by manufacturers,



and at their villages by minor improvements under the supervision of the mandals. People of respectable castes, unwilling to work, but reduced to distress, were not found in this circle. People of higher castes are fairly well off, and having land, were relieved sufficiently by grain advances.

The circle officer observed that there were orphans, but not the result of the famine, and many might be collected no doubt, were it desired, but just all had some one to look after them.

In some respects the Putnitolla arrangement differs; local agency not being so much employed. The villages in this circle are divided into groups, containing from 60 to 180 in each group, according to the ascertained severity of the distress, and the particular portion of the circle in which the group is situated. Over each group is a superintendent, a man of good character, and accustomed to work in some respectable public post. Mandals are not much employed, as the circle officer was not so satisfied with their efficiency, or character as a class, as to feel warranted in entrusting them with such responsibilities. There are 18 group superintendents, getting each 30 Rs. a month. Their working is supervised by the two inspectors and by Mr. Sneyd himself.

They first of all went from village to village and compiled lists of all persons then requiring gratuitous relief. This was the starting point. Superintendents travel daily through their groups, submitting reports to the circle officers every Sunday. Every village is visited once a week, and they superintend the distribution of grain. The amount given in this circle seems to be in excess of what is allowed in other circles, and the reduction of staff is imminent. The superintendents in this circle are (besides the circle officer's personal observation) the general suppliers of intelligence.

In Durgapore, Mr. Pollen does his work first through his five inspectors, each with a division of from 60 to 100 villages, each with several assistants,—local men,—patwaries, getting from Rs. 10 to 15 a month. The old and infirm draw their daily subsistence allowance from the mandals, who at the outset got supplies sufficient to last two months.

In Thakurgaon, where relief had somewhat lately to be opened out, Mr. Scanlan remarked that all good men were employed elsewhere, and nothing but the leavings of men were available for him, of whom he would entertain but very few, and have the work done as far as possible by the village communities alone, with the supervision of his inspectors, all accounts being rendered direct to head-quarters.

In Luskorhant, under the group superintendents, the mandals do all the work of supervision and distribution. "Mandals are never paid in cash for their remuneration in my circle; indeed, rice payments are made to very few. Those who are really poor get double pauper allowance. Many asked for remuneration, but I have set my face against it, for, if we were once to concede it, there would be no end to their demands, and the result would be that our pauper expenditure would be eclipsed by our payments to mandals."

In Churamon the mandals are nearly all paid. Equal firmness would no doubt have got the village headmen to give their services gratuitously. In both circles the amount of their services, individually considered, is not very great. I have mostly noticed the arrangements in circles under European officers, but it would be unjust not to add that generally I am as well satisfied with the arrangements made by the other circle officers. I conclude with a brief account of the arrangements made in the Sudder circle, which come before my notice daily.

The circle has four divisions, each under a sub-inspector; each sub-inspector has grouped the villages in his division. Before this was done, all the mandals were in pay, getting 6 or 4 Rs. a month, each representing his own village. The circle has now 65 groups, in each of which the ablest or most willing mandal in the group of villages is selected, and though only getting pay in grain, equivalent to 7 Rs. a month in rice, does every thing which a group superintendent would do, besides being the actual distributors of the grain. As in other circles when groups were formed, initial pauper rolls were prepared. These have been under continued revision and amendment, whether on the recommendation of mandals or the sub-inspectors. Each mandal has a complete list for all the villages under him, duplicates of these are with the sub-inspectors, and finally a general register of all the circle is compiled, and always kept under the supervision of the circle officers and a special inspector of charitable relief, under the headings gratuitous relief, out-door relief, and in-door relief.

The sub-inspectors, all local men, live out in their sub-circles, visiting each village at least once in two days. They submit diaries every other day, supervise the distribution of grain, see to the sufficiency of supplies, the condition of the paupers, and recommend or scrutinize all corrections and additions to the pauper roll. To provide for any emergency in the interior, at a time when transport may be very difficult, each sub-inspector has a reserve store in his division of 200 manuds, and they generally supervise the light labour gangs. At the outset, each distributor was provisioned for three months' expected requirements.

Most of the work connected with relief by spinning and weaving is conducted in godowns close by the circle officer's residence. Payments are there made, and raw material issued; but in the interior mandals take and return material, pay and manufacture articles for their own people in account with the central godown. They are especially of use in bringing this form of relief to the women who have prejudices against appearing in public.

The correction of lists of paupers of out-villages falls generally to the sub-inspectors, whose energies are enlivened by occasional and unexpected visits and scrutiny of inspectors.

At Dimgapore where, on account of the city, beggars and mendicants and impostors do mostly congregate, besides the vigilance of the circle officer and his alien inspectors, there are two great checks against imposition. Close by the Government charitable relief office is a poor-house maintained by Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor, where cooked food is daily given



away. All of his agents and servants are well able to discriminate the deserving applicants from others, and they work in perfect unison with the circle officer. About 250 persons of the mendicant class are daily fed by him, and these cannot possibly get assistance a second time from Government and *vice versa*.

Next, a few professional beggars, instead of being given a subsistence allowance and unemployed, are retained on trifling pay, and make themselves very useful in giving private information of cases of imposition. Enquiry nearly always proves them to be correct.

Money and clothing, in addition to food, are very sparingly given; light labour is indeed pretty hard work; and always task work, and a very great deal of assistance in quarters where much is required, though not clamoured for, is afforded by the manufactures at a minimum expense to Government or the Central Committee.

Lieutenant Proudfoot speaks highly of the willingness and efficiency of the mandals.

I must mention the good example of Karim Bux, a zemindar in Raneesoonkoil, who has volunteered and done particularly hard work in connection with charitable relief, without asking for any remuneration or recognition. I regret that, owing to the lateness when the Government circular came into my hands, the accounts of all expenditure for charitable relief are not yet ready, returns from some of the circles not having been received. The accounts will be forwarded as soon as compiled.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases in connection with scarcity that occurred during the month of July 1874:—

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared to be false and never to have occurred.
<b>DACOITY—</b>				
Headings 30 and 31 of crime return.	{	Month of July 1874	...	2
		" " 1873	...	1
		" " 1872	...	2
<b>ROBBERY—</b>				
Headings 32 and 33 of crime return.	{	Month of July 1874	...	4
		" " 1873	...	3
		" " 1872	...	0
<b>THEFT—</b>				
Heading 43 of crime return, AI, excluding cattle theft.	{	Month of July 1874	...	25
		" " 1873	...	12
		" " 1872	...	17
<b>HOUSE-BREAKING—</b>				
Headings 35 and 36, AI	{	Month of July 1874	...	73
		" " 1873	...	78
		" " 1872	...	51
<b>Total</b>				
	{	Month of July 1874	...	104
		" " 1873	...	94
		" " 1872	...	70

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

		R.	A.	P.
The total expenditure up to last fortnight was		18,95,960	2	0
Details of the above—				
For road and bridge works	...	12,11,530	5	5
" construction of golas	...	40,476	12	6
" transport of rice	...	4,03,256	7	5
Hire of carts, &c., for conveying money to circle officers	...	1,250	0	0
For purchase of fodder	...	2,000	0	0
" construction of bungalows	...	2,993	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c.	...	31,914	13	8
Miscellaneous	...	4,624	10	8
Salary and travelling expenses of native doctors	...	1,223	4	8
For tank-digging	...	82,150	0	0
Prices of gunny bags	...	4	0	0
Office furniture	...	127	12	0
Placed at the credit of Executive Engineer for relief works	...	60,000	0	0
ditto ditto Major Lindsay for ditto	...	60,000	0	0
Railway freight for kodales	...	399	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been		17,701	0	0
Details of the above—				
Baboo Abhay Charan Ghose, court sub-inspector, for hire of carts and wages of coolies for carrying money to relief officers	...	80	0	0
District grain officer for transport of rice	...	9,177	2	3
ditto ditto for miscellaneous expenditure	...	683	15	0
ditto ditto for contingencies	...	107	2	6
Lakshmi Humsin, native doctor, for pay for May and June 1874	...	60	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for Durgapore gola establishment for May and June 1874	...	15	8	0
Native Doctor Breesch Chandra Roy for his allowance for June	...	10	0	0
Baboo Shamu Chandra Sircar for Paterson gola establishment for ditto	...	86	0	0
Ram Charan Mozumdar for Balugol ditto for ditto	...	62	0	0
Mir Masafur Ali for Deochant gola establishment for June	...	44	0	0
Gungadhar Shu for Kumergung ditto for ditto	...	60	0	0
Mahabala for Khanpore ditto for ditto	...	40	0	0
Bhugonath Sircar for Bouslar ditto for ditto	...	35	0	0
		31		

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rakhal Das, relief inspector, for his pay for June	64	0	0
Tatarak Allee, ditto, for ditto for ditto	80	0	0
Baboo Jogee Chandra Mitter for gola establishment for June	470	8	0
Baboo Prasanna Kumar Roy for Phulbari gola establishment for ditto	140	0	0
J. Polton, Esq., for Kumar ditto for May and June	121	0	6
H. J. H. Patten, Esq., for Bendol ditto for May	80	0	0
Ditto ditto for gola establishment for June	316	9	7
Salary of famine establishment under Treasury Officer for July	22	0	0
Mr. Stewart, on account of charges for horses	29	13	0
Travelling expenses of duffadars on account of charges for horses	18	6	6
Babu Hari Mohon Choud for pay of establishment for July	682	10	9
Famine establishment under the Magistrate for pay of establishment for July	131	0	0
Sesh Singh, compounder, for his salary for May	7	1	6
Ditto ditto for travelling allowance for May	7	1	6
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for his salary for June	450	0	0
Baboo Jagadis Nath Roy for his establishment for June and July	934	8	9
Mr. R. K. Sen, for his salary for July	400	0	0
Ditto ditto for his pay of establishment for July	29	0	0
Baboo Purna Chandra Gupta for his travelling allowance for May and June	91	8	0
Native Doctor Suresh Chandra Roy, for his pay for July	10	0	0
Baboo Jogee Chandra Mitter for his travelling allowance for proceeding from Malda	101	4	0
Baboo Anghornath Chatterjee, relief superintendent, for his pay for July	100	0	0
M. Pinnema, Esq., for Pagla gola establishment for July	49	6	6
Chittodhar Das for Thakurgon ditto for June	72	3	11
Ditto ditto ditto for contingencies	2	4	0
Moonshee Tareekulla for Labaree gola establishment for June	61	8	8
Ditto ditto for repairs of gola	0	8	0
Ditto ditto for contingencies	1	12	0
Ramdeyal Nundy for Atwari gola establishment for June	26	2	7
Ditto ditto for contingencies	1	5	6
Ram Tanno Moonshee for Baina gola establishment for June	13	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto for contingencies	0	10	6
Tareekulla for price of burning oil for Laburi gola	0	10	9
District grain office establishment for July	178	0	0
District relief office establishment for ditto	70	12	8
Native Doctor Naseruddeen for wages of coolies employed during May, June, and July	15	0	0
Ditto ditto for price of medicines purchased during ditto ditto and ditto	20	5	0
Baboo Ram Chandra Barman for his salary and that of his inspectors for July	430	0	0
Ditto ditto for pay of inspector for ditto	50	0	0
Ditto ditto for pay of his office establishment for ditto	78	8	0
Moulree Abdul Kader, assistant relief superintendent, for his pay for ditto	100	0	0
Abdul Wahid, ditto ditto for ditto for ditto	100	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for pay of his office establishment for ditto	79	0	0
J. Polton, Esq., for his office establishment for July	679	0	0
Ditto ditto for tentage allowance for July	11	1	9
Ditto ditto for his deputation allowance for July	200	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for deputation allowance for July	200	0	0
Baboo Ram Chandra Barman for salary of group superintendents for July 1874	260	0	9
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for salary of group superintendents for July	245	0	0

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	At close of last fortnight.	OF THIS FORTNIGHT.		DETAIL CLASSIFICATION.		
		First week.	Second week.	Gratuities.	Light out-door work.	Manufacture and in-door work.
Rhadoria	1,531a	3,111	2,161	1,300	412	449
Randol	9,844	2,374	2,394		Details not given.	
Beergunge	10,472	4,355	4,355	4,355	5	
Bochagunge	5,535	2,155	2,585	1,145	1,942	
Chokaramon	2,160	2,755	2,775	1,892	794	290
Dooarsapore	5,247	5,854	5,765	3,451c	1,564	740
Dooarsapore	5,025	5,941	5,077	4,935	4,175	445
Gumkaramon	4,779	4,004	3,197	1,155	1,025	441
Habra	644	624	640	640		
Phulbari	5,735	1,664				
Kalchagunge	3,144	2,455	1,397	785	565	64
Luckchut	5,655	2,457	2,417	1,607		910e
Patiram	2,559	3,013	3,351	5,005	511	110
Patritola	1,754	1,635	3,588	1,890		non about
Porsha	5,964	4,353	2,640	1,995	297	325
Ramesonkoi	2,133	1,904	1,328	1,019	765	45
Tamalsree	4,372	4,323	5,595	2,761	311	220
Thakurgon	2,557	2,537	2,750	1,754	595	85
Total	59,307	40,294	53,891	22,725		

a Figures given in column 2 are for gratuities relief only.  
b Besides 1115 employed on road construction which cannot be called light labor.  
c Besides about 200 daily fed by Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadur.  
d The two circles have been joined; no other work or manufacture started.  
e Besides 5000 of coolies on manufacture.  
f Besides 5000; figures in column 2 and 3 given represent gratuities relief; probable number on light labor and manufacture 5000.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain received, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of grain consumed as per last report.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts, during the night.			
					Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Dinapore	...	68,000	1,27,237 9 8	67,519 55 4	74,940 38 2	8,405 11 7	52,080 2 0	3,172 21 11	1,09,599 34 4			
Chooraman	...	45,000	46,246 23 8	52,633 33 44	4,435 0 13	1,854 17 13	37,304 0 0	4,009 39 11	39,013 55 51			
Barrick	...	68,000	96,757 0 0	58,219 13 8	26,748 9 11	4,573 16 4	21,601 31 8	10,910 1 1	63,333 11 2			
Ranwenhall	...	80,000	1,02,109 0 0	64,160 30 4	57,167 21 9	3,756 17 1	90,433 19 4	4,241 13 1	65,990 0 14			
Takuragon	...	30,000	47,544 0 0	29,670 28 14	19,317 26 7	4,119 11 2	6,179 5 8	9,831 33 10	32,459 35 11			
Becknunge	...	40,000	44,171 0 0	37,890 27 21	11,960 4 2	3,560 39 15	30,355 15 15	3,595 9 12	40,107 13 8			
Kabagunge	...	1,00,000	72,373 16 8	51,131 29 3	8,793 32 0	3,737 32 0	38,354 15 8	3,638 12 5	54,364 11 13			
Tamboules	...	60,000	69,232 28 8	49,838 0 0	24,404 0 0	4,539 0 0	18,230 0 0	7,258 0 0	53,659 0 0			
Gungarapore	...	40,000	39,207 13 8	20,400 33 0	3,353 6 4	3,357 9 12	11,846 0 0	2,419 0 0	21,445 30 0			
Leukerhaut	...	40,000	39,207 13 8	20,400 33 0	3,353 6 4	3,357 9 12	11,846 0 0	2,419 0 0	21,445 30 0			
Panda	...	40,000	39,207 13 8	20,400 33 0	3,353 6 4	3,357 9 12	11,846 0 0	2,419 0 0	21,445 30 0			
Patabola	...	96,000	94,005 0 0	72,750 9 0	17,478 37 1	4,219 13 9	10,685 0 0	1,831 23 7	24,111 30 11			
Petram	...	63,000	62,221 0 0	62,009 11 11	32,124 27 1	3,589 31 15	67,705 10 0	2,970 21 14	91,635 9 13			
Shadonia	...	60,000	62,445 0 0	24,524 37 4	13,415 15 13	2,001 21 2	8,945 25 0	1,818 18 2	57,525 18 1			
Dongapore	...	1,50,000	91,538 0 0	66,492 37 3	22,103 13 6	4,483 12 16	98,344 13 13	5,920 18 11	72,569 23 13			
Haiba	...	...	33,317 0 0	14,039 34 14	10,023 33 2	1,292 33 10	4,624 29 18	11 21 8	16,148 37 0			
Bengunge	...	...	65,444 14 4	29,773 25 4	32,135 13 11	1,870 13 10	1,233 23 11	337 39 13	95,277 15 04			
Total	...	10,00,000	10,07,316 18 8	7,25,923 30 13	3,56,049 0 11	46,819 11 15	9,33,581 30 11	62,949 27 13	9,13,590 38 71			
							Add amount sent to Purneah...		48,210 0 0			
							Total		8,65,200 36 71			

DINAPORE MAGISTRACY,  
The 10th July 1874.

E. E. LEWIS,  
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 944, dated Mahlab, the 10th August 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector, Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward my report for the fortnight ending the 7th instant.

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY, &amp;c.

During the past fortnight some of the bhadoi has been cut, though the greater part still remains to be reaped; it will nearly all be harvested during the next fortnight. The outturn is very good, seven or eight maunds a beegah. I went over the north-east part of the district towards Chanchal; the bhadoi there could hardly be better than it is, very little damage had been done by the rise of the Mahanuddee. Mr. Reily told me that a good deal of the crops towards the west part had been submerged and destroyed, but that part had a capital rubbi crop last year, so the people can bear the loss very well. The ryots are beginning to cut their Indian corn; this crop is very good, and is chiefly sown in the west part of the district. The small quantity that has been sown in the Barind has turned out very well.

The prospects of the hymunti crop, as far as one can say, continue good, though rain is required in the north-east part to complete transplantation. This complaint of want of rain is pretty general; however, I do not think that the prospects of this crop are yet materially affected; transplantation goes on up to the end of this month, and there seems to be every likelihood of there being more rain. Besides this, the ryots, taught prudence by the scanty rainfall of last year, have banded up their tanks so as to retain the water for irrigating their crops. Until the end of this month it is impossible to say how the hymunti will turn out.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal went through the district from Chanchal to Nowabgunge, and has given a very favorable report of the condition of the people. The following is an extract from his report:—"The average health of ten villages was 18 per cent. with spleen enlarged; 12 per cent. anemic; 2 per cent. emaciated; 4 per cent. aged, and 64 per cent. in normal health."

Dr. Coates observes that this is a large percentage of anæmia, and that those most affected were the town school boys whose parents were in easy circumstances. He attributes the loss of *physique* in these children to the want of muscular employments. The next most affected were the people of the southern villages, where the anæmia varied from ten to thirty per cent. of those examined. This, and the presence of some orphans at Gomashtapore, is the only evidence of there having been any scarcity in Maldah. The native doctors of Nowabgunge, Old and New Maldah and Chanchal, all concurred in telling Dr. Coates that there had been no deaths and no diseases the result of scarcity. Dr. Coates adds: their hospital records show the same thing. There has been a very slight increase in the deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery, while those from cholera have been much less than in the previous year in corresponding months.

In Chanchal Mr. Reily reports that there was more than an average crop of bhadoi. The supplies in the local markets are increasing, and prices have fallen below the rates at which Government is selling, so that Government sales have fallen off a good deal during the last three or four days.

During the past fortnight the prices of rice have been slightly lower than during the previous fortnight. The circle officer of Nowabgunge, Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, reports that traders who have hitherto held back their stores are now eager to sell, and that lately they have exported a large quantity of rice to Calcutta. One man brought a boat load of 250 maunds of paddy to English Bazar from Dinagepore; he told me he had brought it from a place called Sihal, thana Bansia, where he gave Rs. 2 a maund, and was retailing it here at 18 paise for the rupee.

The following tables show the latest prices at the principal marts, and the quantity of grain brought to English Bazar by river during the week:—

	Paddy.	Common rice.
English Bazar	22	12 to 13½
Maldah	22	12 to 13½
Chanchal and Abadpore	22	14
Julesong and Samal	22	12
Bohumpore	19	11½ to 13½
Nowabgunge	19	14½
Gazole	16 to 17	12
<i>Imports.</i>		
From Dacca	2,090	2,025
" Sylhet	150	225
" Calcutta	100	100
" Nityore	100	100
" Kulikomor	305	305
" Bohumpore	305	305
Total	4,045	2,745

## RAINFALL.

During the fortnight the rainfall has been scanty, the quantity recorded at head-quarters being only 2·57 inches, and at Chanchal 1·50. On the whole, the health of the people has been good, though at Shibgunge some deaths from fever are reported.

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of people on relief works under the Department Public Works has slightly increased during the fortnight, the daily average being 1,118 against 1,088. For the Sudder

sub-division there is a slight decrease, the daily average number being 1,364 against 1,479 last fortnight. In Chanchal there has been an increase in the number, the daily average being 1,260 against 478.

There will probably be a great falling off next fortnight, since the people will get employment in reaping the bhadoi crop; and I have recently reduced the daily wages of coolies not on task-work to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a seer a day, that being mere subsistence allowance.

NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of laborers, Public Works Department.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sudder Sub-Division	Sudder Circle						2,666
	Guzifa	3,356	1,739	360			NIL.
	Maldab						5,346
	Gomastapore	1,450	724	233			2,399
	Shikharman	2,080	740	105			NIL.
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION.	Nowabpur	2,297	1,152	229	1,467	1,541	3,145
	Chanchal						17,546

Total number of laborers under Department of Public Works

Men	10,268
Women	4,354
Children	1,034

Total number of laborers under Circle Officers

Total	15,650
	36,754
Total	52,404

Daily average number of laborers employed was—

Under Department Public Works	1,118
do. Circle Officers	2,026
Total	3,744

Amount disbursed in wages by the Department Public Works—

In tokens				Rs.	A.	P.
In grain				1,525	0	0
				14	2	3

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

There is nothing to say under this head.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

There are now 4,800 maunds of Government grain in English Bazar. This, I think, with the quantity distributed to the several circles, will be quite sufficient for the wants of this district, for rice is getting cheaper, and wheat is now selling at 16 seers for the rupee, *i.e.*, only one seer less than at this time last year.

All the hired godowns have been given up, and the only establishment retained is the one at head-quarters directly under the district grain officer. During the fortnight Lieutenant Barton came round and recommended that some of the rice stored in English Bazar should be removed and stored in the transport golas at Old Maldab. I found that this step was not necessary, since a few days after Lieutenant Barton left there was plenty of room here.

With reference to paragraph 5 of Government letter No. 4741—S.R. of the 31st ultimo, no serious damage has been done to any of the rice stored in this district; a few bags only have been heated and damaged by rats, but there is now ample room in the godowns, so that there is plenty of ventilation.

The following table shows the places within the district to which grain was sent during the fortnight:—

From English Bazar					Quantity sent.		
					Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
	To Ramungolah				488	30	0
	" Gomastapore				1,480	16	8
	" Bullmishundi				666	13	0
	" Kamlabari				94	7	6
	" Kalachuck				500	0	0
	Total				3,058	27	0

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight. The quantity of grain advanced to ryots for the Sudder sub-division was 4,197 mds. 20 srs., and for Chanchal 706 mds.; total 5,503 mds. 20 srs.; and thus the total advanced up to date is 23,988 mds. 25 srs. 4 chs. The value of the immovable property pledged as security for these loans is, for the most part, less than Rs. 100; so that generally it is not necessary to register the bonds. In Chanchal, the ryots who are beginning to sell their jute and bhadoi are already beginning to repay these advances. Mr. Reilly originally advanced the rice at 10 and 12 seers for the rupee; I have told him to allow the borrowers to pay at the more favorable rates of 12 and 14 seers, there being the rates subsequently sanctioned.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

There has been a decrease in the daily average number of people gratuitously relieved, the number being in the Sudder sub-division 6,625, against 7,701 of the previous fortnight; and in the Chanchal sub-division 2,690, against 2,986; the daily decrease for the whole district was thus 1,882. The number relieved in the Sudder Circle is very great, being 2,421 a day. Unfortunately Mr. Livesay, the relief officer, was taken ill, and so could not go round and inspect the centres, otherwise the decrease would probably have been greater. I expect that there will be a much greater decrease during the next fortnight. The number of centres closed during the fortnight was—

In Shibgunge	1
" Nowabgunge	1
" Gomastapore	3
Total	5

## F.—Number of people charitably relieved for the fortnight ending 7th August 1874.

Names of Circles.	Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	Names of Circles.	LIVESTOCK WORK.		REMARKS.
				Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	
Maldah	22,500	207 19 8	Maldah	1,001	60 30 7½	
Gazole	4,704	50 27 13	Gazole	207	10 13 12	
Sudder	23,494	600 8 5	Sudder			Not shown separately.
Shibgunge	2,100	79 21 2	Shibgunge			Do. do.
Gomastapore	12,657	304 11 13	Gomastapore	223	27 30 7½	
Nowabgunge	16,666	300 11 0½	Nowabgunge	1,530	190 22 0	
Chanchal	27,600	723 21 11¼	Chanchal	4,528	179 0 0	
Total	120,614	3,294 11 9	Total	8,008	608 20 1¼	

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. As. P.

Total expenditure from district treasury as shown in the last fortnightly narrative

8,57,337 15 10

## Details of the above total.

Ordinary district roads and relief works	1,12,140 8 0
Ditto for purchase of grain	40,000 0 0
Ditto for land improvement	17,800 0 0
Advances for helping ryots	1,050 0 0
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,94,747 9 6
Total	8,57,337 15 10

## Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Rs. As. P.

Rs. As. P.

## Expenditure from District Road Fund, i.e.

Station roads	30 0 0	
Establishment	44 0 0	
Placed at credit of the Department Public Works	7,500 0 0	

7,574 0 0

## Expenditure from Security and Relief.

Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	4,575 5 6
Storage including building and repairs	319 10 5
Miscellaneous	677 4 7
Advances for transport of grain	6,653 1 2

12,130 5 9

Total 12,704 5 9

(a) Final payments made	12,130 5 9
(b) Advances repayable	0 0 0

Grand Total 12,130 5 9

## Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the Maldah District.

Number of Committees and Sub-Com- mittees as yet appointed	District Committee	1
	Sub-District Committee	6
	Relief Centres	78
Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers		6
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers		6
Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents		NIL.
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief		
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily		9,415

REMARKS.—Five centres have been closed during the fortnight, namely, 3 in Gomastapore, 1 in Shibgunge and 1 in Nowabgunge.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District.

NAME OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
				By sales to the public or to officers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and rindars.	By payments in kind to officers.	Total.	
Maldah	7th August 1874	Mds. 25,000	Mds. S. C. 4,985 8 0	M. S. C. 1,294 21 24	M. S. C. 1,793 25 18	M. S. C. 1,424 0 0	M. S. C. 1,424 0 0		M. S. C. 4,934 16 154
Gazole	7th " "	" 10,000	" 10,409 0 0	" 3,985 23 2	" 790 0 11	" 4,882 0 0	" 4,882 0 0		" 8,544 23 13
Sadder	6th " "	" 30,000	" 10,409 0 0	" 1,595 4 4	" 1,234 33 11	" 2,213 33 8	" 2,213 33 8		" 5,961 01 7
Shibaurin	31st July	" 5,811 10 7	" 3,292 1 15	" 803 27 1	" 803 27 1	" 1,144 39 0	" 1,144 39 0		" 6,399 10 9
Gomastapore	6th August	" 5,000	" 8,574 0 0	" 4,680 5 9	" 1,957 20 24	" 804 8 0	" 804 8 0		" 7,249 25 114
Nawabpore	7th " "	" 5,000	" 14,789 31 5	" 882 16 94	" 2,159 4 8	" 5,993 25 12	" 5,993 25 12		" 11,961 24 14
Chanchal	7th " "	" 20,000	" 37,012 0 0	" 16,676 19 49	" 4,679 17 4	" 8,853 15 9	" 8,853 15 9		" 30,190 11 84
Total		1,00,000	99,380 8 10	31,577 19 144	15,347 19 151	25,984 25 4	25,984 25 4		73,853 36 54

\* This does not agree with the last fortnightly return; revised figures were called for and sent.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Maldah District.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Amount of grain received up to date.	Amount of grain consumed up to date of last return.	Amount of grain consumed during fortnight.	Total consumption of Government grain.
Maldah	Mds. S. C. 4,985 8 0	Mds. S. C. 3,134 36 15	Mds. S. C. 1,259 20 11	Mds. S. C. 4,394 16 154
Gazole	" 10,409 0 0	" 7,813 37 6	" 780 25 7	" 8,544 23 13
Sadder	" 10,409 0 0	" 4,217 29 8	" 1,744 1 15	" 5,961 01 7
Shibaurin	" 5,811 10 7	" 5,050 11 144	" 250 7 14	" 5,300 11 0
Nawabpore	" 14,789 31 5	" 10,425 6 94	" 1,565 22 134	" 11,991 24 144
Gomastapore	" 8,574 0 0	" 4,347 12 81	" 832 13 64	" 7,179 25 114
Chanchal	" 37,012 0 0	" 23,182 3 94	" 6,998 8 16	" 30,190 11 84
Total	99,380 8 10	60,181 16 114	13,371 19 94	73,652 36 54

\* Up to 31st July 1874.

† This does not agree with the last fortnightly return.

No. 658.

Statement showing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, and Theft as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding months of 1872 and 1873, for the month of July 1874.

		Month of July 1874	Month of July 1873	Month of July 1872
Dacoity—				
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI		1		
Theft—				
Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle theft	{	Month of July 1874	Month of July 1873	Month of July 1872
		53	26	19
		Corresponding month of July 1873	1872	19
		Ditto ditto	1872	19
Total of the two crimes	{	Month of July 1874	Month of July 1873	Month of July 1872
		54	26	19
		Corresponding month of July 1873	1872	19
		Ditto ditto	1872	19
Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, &c.—				
Heading 35 of Crime Return AI	{	Month of July 1874	Month of July 1873	Month of July 1872
		21	26	28
		Corresponding month of July 1873	1872	28
		Ditto ditto	1872	28
Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking—				
Heading 42 of Crime Return AI	{	Month of July 1874	Month of July 1873	Month of July 1872
		10	15	11
		Corresponding month of July 1873	1872	11
		Ditto ditto	1872	11
Total of the two crimes, headings 35 and 42	{	Month of July 1874	Month of July 1873	Month of July 1872
		31	41	39
		Corresponding month of July 1873	1872	39
		Ditto ditto	1872	39
Grand Total	{	Month of July 1874	Month of July 1873	Month of July 1872
		85	67	58
		Corresponding month of July 1873	1872	58
		Ditto ditto	1872	58

REMARKS.—No grain theft.  
The great increase is in petty thefts, of which there were more than double the number of the corresponding month last year. This is attributed to the prevailing scarcity.

MALDAH,  
The 3rd August 1874.

B. S. MOITREYA,  
Ct. Inspr. in charge of District S. Office.

F. WYER,  
Offg. Magistrate.

No. 2032, dated Beaulah, the 12th August 1874.

From—W. H. D'OLLY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity, and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my Narrative for the fortnight ending the 8th instant.

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply of rice in the markets throughout the district is ample. Importations at all the river-side marts along the Ganges, Godagaree alone excepted, have been extensive. Singra and Nattore have also received largely from outside. Prices are gradually falling. There was a report, when prices rose suddenly in the end of July, that the supplies at Dacca were failing, and that the merchants were closing their stores; but subsequent large and continued importations soon removed this idea and caused the prices to fall. They range at present from 10 to 15 seers (80-tajah weight) per rupee. The highest of these prices (10 seers) prevails at some of the marts in Tannore, Manda, and Bagmara; while in Singra and Beaulah rice is procurable at 15 seers. In Manda potatoes are selling at 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. The aous crop has been cut in several parts of the district, and the rice is coming into the markets. Mr. Clay reports that it is selling at Raubaghia at 20 seers per rupee. There has been a decided insufficiency of rain. The weather has been unusually clear for this time of year. This, though advantageous for the silk bund, has not improved the prospects of the amun rice crop, regarding which fear has been expressed by many. After the first rise, the water in the rivers sank very low, but the Ganges has since risen gradually, and is now higher than the highest level which it attained in the first rise. This gradual rise is good for the deep-water rice. For the transplanted rice in the Bhurind and the north of Singra, rain is much wanted; and unless there is a more plentiful rainfall hereafter than there has been lately, it will suffer greatly. Jute has been cut in the north of the district, and the Sub-Divisional Officer of the North Bhurind reports very favorably on it. All other crops in the ground promise well. Mr. Mauisty reports that maize is ripening in his sub-division, "and has afforded relief to not a few persons; but the greater part of it will not be ready for another ten days or so. Poultry has become scarce in most parts owing to the Mussulman population having lived in an unusually large measure upon it this year. I am informed that field-coolies are paid a considerable portion of their wages in poultry, the ryots not having the means to pay the whole in rice."

The condition of the people continues the same. In the south and south-east of Tannore, in Bagmara, the north of Poota and Beaulah thanas, distress is undoubtedly severely felt by many. The numbers at the poor-houses in this part are still large, but they have been considerably reduced at Khooshadanga, where at one time they were enormously high. That distress is really more severe in the parts above specified than it was a month ago, is certain; that it is acute, is proved by the fact that men, women, and children seek eagerly for work for even half a seer of rice daily. The children have now in many places to dive for kunker, still they do dive for it, and bring it to the centres. Men who were getting 13 chittacks of rice and pice for dall, salt, &c., were told that they would now only get 8 chittacks for working on the roads, &c.; several refused at first, but in two days returned and begged to be allowed to work for even half a seer a day. Facts like these prove indubitably that distress is severe. It may seem strange that these people, who were not so distressed when prices were higher, and when prospects were not so good, have now suddenly fallen into great distress at a time when prices have fallen and rice is plentiful; but it is a fact, and the reason is, first, that private stocks have been exhausted, jewels have been pledged, and there is no money to buy rice, even though it should fall to 30 seers per rupee. Again, the part of the country in question is noted for its silk; cocoons are raised there in sufficient quantities to supply not only the neighbouring factories, but those also at a considerable distance. The price of silk has fallen enormously, and the price for cocoons has fallen accordingly; a man now gets one rupee where before he got two. The silk bunds have not been good this year, and the people have consequently suffered. The aous crop is also more backward in this part than elsewhere, but I trust that when it comes in our poor-houses will be cleared. There has been an increase in crime, but only in a trifling degree, as compared with the corresponding portion of last year, and a decrease as compared with 1872. There have been no cases of starvation.

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

## C.—TRANSPORT.

} See statements.

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The go'as having issued the greater part of their stocks, it has been easy to carry out the Government orders regarding ventilation. There has been no heating, and I trust that no injury will be sustained from this source.

## E.—ADVANCES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Rupees 8,566-8-8 have been repaid out of the advances made to dealers to import rice



F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

See statements and remarks above.

Crime Return of the Rajshahye District.

DACCHY—	Month of July 1874	Rajshahye.
(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI.)	1873	1
	1872	Nil.
	1871	1
HOUSERY—	Month of July 1874	
(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI.)	1873	Nil.
	1872	Nil.
	1871	Nil.
THEFT—	Month of July 1874	
(Heading 45 of Crime Return AI. excluding Cattle-theft.)	1873	107
	1872	56
	1871	65
HORSE-STEALING—	Month of July 1874	
(Headings 35, 36, and 43 of Crime Return AI.)	1873	66
	1872	107
	1871	112
Total of all four cases	Month of July 1874	
	1873	173
	1872	168
	1871	181

BEAULEAH,

The 10th August 1874.

W. F. FAGAN, *Lieut.-Col.*,

*District Superintendent of Police.*

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Ra.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	2,37,196	13	1
Details of the above—			
Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	1,00,264	6	3
Advanced for storage of Government grain	1,680	12	9
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	6,920	13	0
Paid on account of contribution to District Relief Fund	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance	12,224	15	3
Advanced for purchase of gold materials	9,453	0	0
Advanced for relief work	1,573	12	0
Expended for relief work	3,005	0	0
Tentage and travelling	340	1	8
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution	600	0	0
Contingencies	745	0	0
Package	120	15	8
Permanent advance	4,390	0	0
Expended during the fortnight—			
Permanent advance	600	5	0
Package	167	14	3
Miscellaneous	78	5	1½
Contingencies	34	8	0
Rate of Government grain	1,119	1	0½
Tentage and travelling allowance	542	13	9
Transport of Government grain	4,730	5	5
Salary and deputation allowance	1,088	6	11
Total	8,351	7	5½
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	2,37,196	14	1
Grand Total	2,45,548	5	6½

N.B.—Advances made to railway engineers on cheques have been excluded under instructions from the Government of Bengal.

## Statement showing Operations of Charitable Relief in the Rajshahy District during Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

Names of Sub-Divisions.	Names of Poor-houses.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY.	
		institutionally.	Doing night work.
Sudder Sub-Division	Bosuleah	1,148	280
	Kheochadanga	7,770	6,963
	Pasunugger	1,867	6,281
	Burgachee	189	3,580
	Bordah	283	119
	Gahimpore	1,050	.....
	Beshumaria	1,500	4
	Arnoor	2,273	5,218
	Talimpore	187	.....
	Noohatta	187	.....
	Poteah	.....	.....
North Bhurird Sub-Division	Madaragunge	.....	.....
	Norollahad	25	29
	Shalpoore	181	35
	Narnpara	64	96
	Ramngram	81	92
	Deastina.	64	88
	Kusumba	83	88
	Shahaj	108	173
	Chandonnugger	87	88
	Boudakbara	18	30
	Backsoil	63	79
South Bhurird Sub-Division	Hajmura	408	1,7
	Hajmugur	835	108
	Hajmugger	70	42
	Kour	8	179
	Bhapela	8	1
	Mulh-pore	8	16
	Thackriporeh	.....	150
	Samiparah	.....	71
	Pelogram	.....	89
	Bysacha	.....	88
	Kbulja	.....	95
Natore Sub-Division	Relief given through village mandals	96	.....
	Total	4,328	8,464
	Natore	354	58
	Hunzagba	217	80
	Shingrah	69	3
	Chakthalali	105	19
	Pathalgara	498†	.....
	Teroil	179	9
	Harah	71	10
	Kashimpore	59	18
	Barangong	.....	.....
	Karachumaria	18	18
Total		25,655	26,092

\* The sub-divisional officer has not reported separately the number of persons relieved at each poor-house.

† These figures show an average of 25 days from 6th to 31st July. No later returns have come in.

‡ The average number of persons daily relieved at this poor-house is 289. The sub-divisional officer has not reported separately what number receive gratuitous relief, &amp;c., what number works in return.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Rajshahy District during the Fortnight ending the 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMES OF CITIES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Quantity of grain stored, exclusive of that referred to other districts.	CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain received at the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain at end of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
Buckley Sub-Division	8th August 1874.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds. R. C.	Mds.	Mds.
South Bhurird Sub-Division		19,800 0 0	19,800 0 0	3,140 4 10	28,644 16 0	1,048 24 0	8,108 13 0	38,800 22 10		
North Bhurird Sub-Division		12,800 0 0	12,800 0 0	227 3 8	6,948 30 4	1,575 30 0	1,810 6 8	11,508 26 8		
Katore Sub-Division		24,497 5 0	24,498 11 4	1,111 23 13	14,650 21 0	237 0 0	415 23 13	14,677 27 0		
		25,225 25 0	25,225 25 0	229 7 13	790 26 13	.....	146 23 14	1,123 17 1		
Total	.....	54,300 0 0	50,350 39 4	5,295 35 13	42,055 14 7	4,355 14 0	4,823 26 8	60,191 12 6		

## NOWGONG.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.
			M. S. C.
24th July 1874	Girish Chandra Lahori	308	200 0 0
Ditto	E. F. Grant, Sahibgunge	344	500 0 0
26th ditto	Ram Mohan Chakravarti	31	30 0 0
27th ditto	Ditto ditto	14	17 0 0
28th ditto	Girish Chandra Lahori	184	200 0 0
28th ditto	Alim Fakier	11	10 0 0

## GODAGAREE.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.
			M. S. C.
26th July 1874	Nilpore from Dinagore reserve	400	800 0 0
Ditto	Transferred to Beaulah from Dinagore reserve	380	800 0 0
28th ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	315	430 0 0
Ditto	Nilpore by 3 boats	1,250	2,500 0 0
29th ditto	Ditto	766	1,530 0 0
Ditto	Overseer, P. W. D.	6	5 0 0
Ditto	Beaulah from Dinagore reserve	1	2 0 0
31st ditto	Jadu Nath Sen	5	10 0 0
3rd August 1874	Overseer, P. W. D.	10	20 0 0
4th ditto	To Beaulah from Dinagore reserve	3 0	600 0 0
Ditto	Rangoon ditto	800	1,600 0 0
5th ditto	Ditto ditto	230	460 0 0
Ditto	Transferred to Beaulah from Dinagore reserve	300	600 0 0
Ditto	Overseer, P. W. D.	6	10 0 0

## SAHEBGUNGE.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	From whom despatched	Bags.	Weight.
			M. S. C.
30th July 1874	Store-keeper, Bagmara	807	995 0 0
2nd August 1874	Ditto	654	1,005 0 0

## LALLPORE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Weight.
			M. S. C.
2nd August 1874	Store-keeper, Beaulah	160	293 16 0

## LALLPORE.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.
			M. S. C.
2nd August 1874	Shackristo Moitra	53	103 2 13

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2909**

**BEAULAH.**

*Despatches.*

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.
29th July 1874	Khoochadanga	111	M. S. O. 217 14 0
Ditto	Sachebong	10	20 0 0
Ditto	Ranchar	13	25 0 0
Ditto	Khoochadanga	147	263 26 0
Ditto	Naulah	26	50 0 0
Ditto	Advance	15	30 20 0
29th	Khoochadanga	105	211 12 0
Ditto	Serfatulla Bazar	26	50 0 0
Ditto	Khoochadanga	146	258 28 0
Ditto	Mr. Wilson	100	200 0 0
Ditto	Advance	7	14 0 0
31st	J. J. O'Flaherty for Benomur	13	25 0 0
Ditto	Khoochadanga	124	215 36 0
1st August 1874	Ditto	120	254 3 8
Ditto	Lalpor	150	300 0 0
Ditto	Pannanugger	98	190 28 0
Ditto	Chowkhar	2	3 0 0
Ditto	Nowhatta	13	25 0 0
Ditto	Executive Engineer	26	50 0 0
2nd	Pannanugger	156	309 11 0
Ditto	Bhabelazar	10	20 0 0
3rd	Executive Engineer	15	25 0 0
Ditto	Khoochadanga	172	338 22 0
4th	Ditto	51	101 18 0
Ditto	Executive Engineer	25	50 0 0
Ditto	Nowhatta	25	50 0 0
Ditto	Beaulah	25	50 0 0

**BEAULAH.**

*Receipts.*

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Weight.
29th July 1874	Godagrace	316	M. S. C. 622 0 0

**NOWGONG (NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY DEPOT).**

*Despatches.*

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Weight.
27th July 1874	Not stated in the returns.	40	M. S. C. 78 19 0
1st August		24	45 22 0
2nd ditto		16	28 20 0

No. 799.

B.—Statement showing the Number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahi under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahi District, during the Week ending Saturday, the 1st August 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.												Remarks showing progress made, and nature of work, and when full work for their age and sex.	How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of rice.	Name.		Distance.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Sunday, 29th July.			Monday, 30th July.			Tuesday, 31st July.			Wednesday, 1st Aug.									Friday, 3rd July.			Saturday, 4th August.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.							Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
10	Rajshahi road	7	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5	120	10	5</

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,  
Executive Engineer, Rajshahi District.BEAULAH,  
The 5th August 1874.

No. 835.  
B.—Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahy under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahy District, during the week ending Saturday, the 8th August 1874.

Serial number of work.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.												Remarks showing proper use of the system are obtained full work for their sex and age.	Rate of pay.	Name.	Distance.													
		Sunday, 2nd August.			Monday, 3rd August.			Tuesday, 4th August.			Wednesday, 5th August.							Thursday, 6th August.			Friday, 7th August.			Saturday, 8th August.			Total.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				
10	Brick road	7	202	13	16	...	18	15	...	15	221	15	14	217	15	15	198	15	...	225	16	18	1,045	108	116	10th Sept.	Metalling road	Government rice from 12 to 14 acres per rupee.	Rysh 1/10	2 miles.
11	Makara road	20	107	...	5	...	154	6	...	5	182	...	8	270	...	8	270	...	5	270	...	1,026	...	41 1st "	Three-fourths would not come on the road		Beridah	Ditto		
12	Dinapore road	10	...	...	...	...	79	3	...	37	18	...	54	8	...	54	6	...	66	15	...	309	71	September	Laboring class (Boonaa)		Sullacarra	Ditto		
13	Malda road	...	...	...	...	...	37	18	...	20	16	...	46	9	...	31	5	...	21	57	...	136	74	Ditto	These men would not work in ordinary years		Ditto	Ditto		
14	Godagore road	20	23	...	...	...	85	3	...	37	9	...	17	6	...	37	7	...	19	7	...	120	45	Ditto	Ditto		Prescott	Ditto		
15	Pulna road	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	Ditto	Laboring class.					
16	Salpara road, 1st section	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	28	...	...	30	...	...	19	...	...	45	...	...	582	...	...						
17	Salpara road, 2nd section	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	58	...	...	130	...	...	102	...	...	810	...	...	130	...	...						
18	Salpara road, 3rd section	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	94	...	...	115	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	303	...	...						
19	Salpara road, 4th section	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	57	...	...	45	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...						
20	Salpara road, 5th section	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	17	...	...						
21	Salpara road, 6th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...						
22	Salpara road, 7th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...						
23	Salpara road, 8th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
24	Salpara road, 9th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
25	Salpara road, 10th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
26	Salpara road, 11th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
27	Salpara road, 12th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
28	Salpara road, 13th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
29	Salpara road, 14th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
30	Salpara road, 15th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
31	Salpara road, 16th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
32	Salpara road, 17th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
33	Salpara road, 18th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
34	Salpara road, 19th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
35	Salpara road, 20th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
36	Salpara road, 21st section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
37	Salpara road, 22nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
38	Salpara road, 23rd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
39	Salpara road, 24th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
40	Salpara road, 25th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
41	Salpara road, 26th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
42	Salpara road, 27th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
43	Salpara road, 28th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
44	Salpara road, 29th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
45	Salpara road, 30th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
46	Salpara road, 31st section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
47	Salpara road, 32nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
48	Salpara road, 33rd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
49	Salpara road, 34th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
50	Salpara road, 35th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
51	Salpara road, 36th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
52	Salpara road, 37th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
53	Salpara road, 38th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
54	Salpara road, 39th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
55	Salpara road, 40th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
56	Salpara road, 41st section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
57	Salpara road, 42nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
58	Salpara road, 43rd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
59	Salpara road, 44th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
60	Salpara road, 45th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
61	Salpara road, 46th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
62	Salpara road, 47th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
63	Salpara road, 48th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
64	Salpara road, 49th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
65	Salpara road, 50th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
66	Salpara road, 51st section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
67	Salpara road, 52nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
68	Salpara road, 53rd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
69	Salpara road, 54th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
70	Salpara road, 55th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
71	Salpara road, 56th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
72	Salpara road, 57th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
73	Salpara road, 58th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
74	Salpara road, 59th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
75	Salpara road, 60th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
76	Salpara road, 61st section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
77	Salpara road, 62nd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
78	Salpara road, 63rd section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
79	Salpara road, 64th section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
80	Salpara road,																													

No. 19, dated Rungpore, the 8th August 1874.

Memo. from—E. G. GLAIBER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.  
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.Narrative of scarcity and relief of Rungpore district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the  
8th August 1874.

## A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

## Market quotations.

	OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PER RUPEE.	
	Last fortnight. Seers.	This fortnight. Seers.
Head-quarters	18	20
Govindgunge	13 to 23	15 to 16
Peergunge	20	20
Sadullapore	20 to 20	20 to 24
Sundergunge	20	20
Molung	20	18 to 22
Muhigunge	20	23
Kumargunge	16	17 to 21
Rorsbari	13	21
Durwani	13 to 15	24
Kallygunge	14	23

The greater part of the aus rice has been housed, and the harvest has begun on the khair lands of Govindgunge. In the north, at Durwani, the yield is expected to be double the average, and prices have gone down to 24 seers the rupee. Exportation to Serajgunge and Nattore is now busily going on all along the south, and prices have risen in Govindgunge where the trade is most active to 16 seers the rupee, and it is anticipated that there will not be much fall again before the amun is reaped. The markets are now assuming their normal condition, the rates being cheaper in the north, and increasing gradually to the south, where the facilities of exportation exist.

The prospects of the amun crop are less favourable. The rainfall has been deficient, only 1.48 during the fortnight. Everywhere the cry is for rain; transplantation of seedlings is being retarded and some are withering. In low parts, however, there is still water in the fields, and in Dimla, especially, transplantation is actively proceeding. But unless we speedily get rain, we shall have a late harvest in all the high lands to the detriment of the yield, for the people say that rice which is transplanted in Asar yields twice as much as that which is transplanted in Srabun, and the same holds good with respect to Srabon and Bhadra. The dry weather has had one good effect in killing off the caterpillars, which had very generally attacked the young plants. They have not done much damage except in Mohegunge circle, where it is said to have been considerable.

There is little to note as regards the condition of the people. The reaping of the aus is driving away distress in the north at Durwani and Dimla. Pirgunge shows a considerable improvement. The following quotation from the Molung officer's report aptly describes the state of the greater part of the district:—

"Barring their debts to the zemindar, the mahajon and the State, the majority of the people are now in a perfectly good condition, their health as good as usual, their stores full, and their minds free from all anxieties. In some places the people seem so happy that, if a stranger were now to visit the houses of our cultivators, he should certainly be at a loss to perceive that there has at all been a famine in the district. The merry songs, the laughs that indicate a vacant mind, the pleasant pastorals, and the love ditties that now ring the peasants' homes in every village in the evening, are unmistakable proofs of their light heart and their freedom from all harassing cares of the world."

In the pauper circle of Muhigunge alone the numbers continued large, but the lists are being carefully scrutinised.

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

## Daily average number of coolies employed during the fortnight—

CIRCLE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece work.	On daily wages.	Unenumerated.
Under Executive Engineer	68			68	68		
Jelalgunge road	44			44	44		
Total	112			112	112		

Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen of Molung thus reports of the work done under the village group system:—

"Of all circles in the district it was first introduced in this division, and of all parts of my thana, first in Andwab. 34 villages in that Pergunnah were placed under this system,



and the number of labourers averaged about 1,500 per month. The number of village paths repaired or constructed in that pergunnah above is 275. These vary in length from 1 rasi of 87½ cubits to 10 rasi or 87½ cubits and from 6 cubits to 3 in breadth. It was next introduced in Shurbhatta, where 32 villages were grouped for purposes of better inspection. There we have 58 paths repaired and constructed, the average length of which is 462 yards and average breadth 8 feet.

"The expenditure on these paths did not exceed a few hundred rupees in cash and 2,000 maunds of rice, and considering the agency at our disposal, and the small encouragement given to persons to join the work (the remuneration having been a bare subsistence allowance), we have, I think, every reason to congratulate ourselves at the gratifying results produced by the weak-bodied people, who, till their removal to the villages, were a sort of nightmare to the overseers and the supervising agency, and certainly a great obstacle to the progress of our works on the roads. Besides these roads, 12 bamboo bridges have been constructed by them in Shurbhatta, and the work done is certainly creditable to the parties concerned. The work done in Andwa came under my notice on several occasions, and I have always had reason to feel satisfied with their quality."

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Nothing to note.

D.—STORAGE AND CONSUMPTION OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

DIVISIONS.	Dates for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Amounts stored.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION UP TO DATE.							Estimated grain receipt during the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure during the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public and labourers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to labourers.	Total.	Maunds.	Mds.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
A. Govindgunge	30th July 1874	85,000	46,579	30,083	9,346	2,444	4,389	37,639	10,540			
B. Peergunge	4th Aug.	30,800	34,412	7,210	6,127	13,054	5,951	32,296	1,432			
C. Sadullapore	4th "	20,000	17,743	6,279	2,325	2,898	2,551	17,154	399			
D. Sundergunge	8th "	10,000	6,091	1,888	2,384	418	850	5,132	831			
E. Mohan	4th "	40,000	23,417	12,110	8,256	9,689	37,689	817				
F. Mahigunge	5th "	20,000	22,437	2,068	3,592	4,981	1,405	12,074	10,383			
G. Kumbhargunge	6th "	5,000	5,821	4,148	1,350	277		5,814	7			
H. Borobari	4th "	25,000	12,444	11,641	578	129		12,145	299			
I. Darwani	5th "	5,000	34,700	21,846	399		241	22,146	2,030			
J. Banepore	6th "	35,000	29,133	23,121	652	3,250	232	27,081	1,173			
K. Kumbhargunge	4th "		4,910	4,535	20		235	4,940			15,000	
L. Chittakhali	5th "	75,000	40,945	32,154			1,135	33,249	7,576			
M. Kallygunge	5th "	30,000	13,547	7,477				7,477	5,170			
Total		3,04,000	1,36,964	1,55,706	32,789	57,784	59,380	1,56,239	42,085			

The grain expenditure during the fortnight has been 30,000 maunds, and that for the ensuing fortnight will probably be 15,000 maunds. The disposal of the Cooch Behar reserve is at present under reference. No grain has been found to be heated in any of the storehouses. I have called for detailed reports, and shall notice the subject more at large in my next. I have already reported in my previous narrative that insects had attacked the Borobaree balance, and that I had sold it off locally. I hear now that they have appeared in the 2,000 maunds left unsold at Darwani, and I am apprehensive that the stocks at Chittakhali, Kallygunge, and elsewhere may be attacked in this way. I shall have a special examination made in these stocks, and do what is possible to obviate any damage; but I think it is desirable to sell off all the clean rice at present market rates, and keep in hand only the cargo rice which is less susceptible to attack.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For purchase of food	7,500	0	0
To semindars for advances to their ryots	1,50,844	0	0
To jotedars	27,706	0	0
Add advances sanctioned but not taken by the parties	19,700	0	0
Total	2,05,750	0	0

The work of advancing grain is still actively going on in Mahigunge and Peergunge. In Sadullapore and elsewhere it is being brought to a close. The total amount advanced by the statement is 37,784 maunds, but in addition advances of 6,000 maunds have been arranged for, but the grain has not yet been delivered.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

(Prepared by the District Relief Officer.)

The closing of the last private relief centre was reported in the previous narrative. During this fortnight six Government public food relief centres have been dispensed with, leaving thirteen still open. The majority of these will probably not be retained beyond the next fortnight. In Govindgunge charitable relief has been entirely stopped, except west of the Kuratoya, and there enquiries are being made in order to effect a further reduction.

In Mahingunge a large number still remains; clothes have been given to 322 people.

In Mohung Rs. 1,100 have been expended in the distribution of clothing, and charitable relief has ceased there with the exception of the village light work, which also it is intended to bring to a close during the ensuing fortnight. The total number is 10,980 against 16,154 in the last return, shewing a reduction of 5,174. The returns of the expenditure on charitable relief, in Form A, have not yet been received from the relief officers. The statement will be submitted as soon as possible.

(MEAN.)

Statement showing the daily progress of charitable relief for the fortnight ending  
8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS.	Government control.	Number relieved at Government centres.	Relief by distribution of grain on ticket system.	Relief by other means.	By donation of food and money.	Wearings and housing.	Village light work.	Total.
A. Govindgunge	3	220	53	...	...	8	2,777	3,058
B. Pootnure	1	30	181	30	343	...	2,351	2,835
C. Badullapore	2	190	78	...	900	61	100	1,329
D. Sandolganga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Molme	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	1,251
F. Mahurunga	3	122	1,786	113	60	...	...	...
G. Kumergunga	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	64
H. Sordhore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Darwau	1	260	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head-quarters	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dinla	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Judhaka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghoramoh	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	87
Total	13	937	2,085	143	1,371	57	6,379	10,980

#### G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional Treasury as shown in the last narrative	7,68,967	7	3
Expenditure during the present fortnight	...	...	...
Total	7,68,967	7	3
Deduct refund from the Govindgunge division	58,000	0	0
Net balance	7,10,967	7	3

1903, dated Bogra, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due.

#### CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

2. The improvement which I have previously reported in the condition of the country and people still continues. The principal agricultural operation has been the transplanting of the amun crop, and the season hitherto has been favorable for it. Up to date, I should estimate the proportion of amun which has been planted and is in the ground at nine-tenths of the whole. The rainfall during the past fortnight has amounted to 3 1/2 inches. It has been somewhat deficient for the time of year, and this deficiency is shown in the great subsidence of the water level in rivers and tanks throughout the district. However, I am glad to be able to report that the comparative dryness of the last fortnight has as yet done no injury either to the *aus* or the young amun. In fact, the *khair* soil of this district retains moisture so long that many ryots have told me the young amun would not be materially injured if we had no rain for another eight days. The *aus* has ripened well, and the outturn of grain has come up to the great expectations which were formed of it. The *aus* rice is being now extensively cut, and is finding its way into the markets in very large quantities. As I anticipated, its effects upon the selling price of food has been very great. In many parts of the district the new *aus* rice has been selling at from 18 to 24 pika seers the rupee. As was to be expected, this great cheapening of the price of food in the local bazars has still further diminished our sales of Government grain to the public.

3. I append, in the margin, a statement of prices of rice during this fortnight and the last. The low figures are the quotations for old and seasoned rice. The high figures are the quotations of the new *aus*. This latter as a food grain is not held in such estimation by the people as old aman rice, which partly accounts for its comparative cheapness. During this fortnight many boats from Rajshahye and other districts have appeared in our rivers seeking cargoes of rice. There can be no doubt but that a good deal of the *aus* will be exported.

Name of Circle.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
	Sers.	Sers. ½
Bogra ... ..	12 to 15	12 to 24
Shilgaon ... ..	15 to 17	14 to 20
Shariatpur ... ..	15 to 20	14 to 20
Adinagar ... ..	12 to 14	15 to 17
Panchbibi ... ..	12 to 14	15 to 17
Khetlal ... ..	12 to 15	14 to 16

#### RELIEF WORKS.

4. As I reported in my last fortnightly narrative, these have been entirely stopped. During this fortnight the operation of giving a subsistence allowance in rice to the laborers who were turned off our works was continued, and has now been completed. The expenditure of grain in this direction will be shown under the head of gratuitous relief. The supervisors and other subordinate establishment which the Executive Engineer entertained, have been discharged. The works have been closed, and no bad results have followed; there has been no demoralization of the laboring population. This fact has been proved by the singular activity with which agricultural operations have been prosecuted universally throughout the district during the past fortnight.

5. The most important operation during this fortnight has been the completion of the payment of a subsistence allowance to the thousands who were turned off our roads. I find that during the period under review 15,615 persons received this payment at the Bogra gola, where the large quantity of 15,594 maunds of grain was distributed to them. This large total of persons was composed of the following, viz., (a) chiefly laborers on works under the Executive Engineer; (b) laborers on works under the relief officers direct; (c) inefficient laborers, chiefly aged persons, who had been turned off the roads in previous months with an allowance of from 15 to 20 sers of rice each, to whom it was found necessary to give another advance of grain.

6. The laborers who were thus turned off, and to whom these subsistence allowances were given, were, to judge from their external appearance, exceedingly poor. Very many were helpless, from age, or nearly so. In apportioning the grain allowance, the principles referred to in paragraph 11 of my last fortnightly narrative have been observed. The average amount given to each is below one maund.

#### TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

7. There is really nothing to narrate under this head this fortnight. I have been ordered to transfer 20,000 maunds of my stock to the district of Rajshahye, and steps have already been taken to effect this. There have also been movements of grain from the reserves at Chaudanbasia to Bogra, and from Bogra to the interior golas. The heavy expenditure of Government grain which has characterized the last three fortnights has very materially diminished our stocks in many of the interior golas. I shall be careful to see, however, that a reserve is maintained to meet the reappearance of the scarcity, which I fully expect in the end of September or beginning of October, when the effect of the excellent *aus* harvest upon the markets will probably cease.

8. As our relief works are now finally and completely closed, and as the condition of the country is steadily improving, I have been diminishing the numbers of my interior golas. In the Sudder circle less than six subsidiary golas have been shut up, and their establishment discharged. Many of the smaller golas in the Panchbibi circle have been emptied, and they will not be refilled. It is my wish to have a stock of grain at only one or two central places in each circle, so as to be ready for a reappearance of the scarcity, should such occur.

9. Sales of Government grain to the public.—In the 19th paragraph of my last fortnightly narrative, I expressed an opinion that there would be no appreciable increase in the amount of Government grain sold to the public, even under the relaxed rates sanctioned by the Relief Commissioner, because the prices of country rice were easy, and were daily falling. My opinion has been confirmed by the result. I give in the margin the figures of the sales for this fortnight and also for last fortnight; of course, while country rice is selling at the quotations which at present prevail in the bazars everywhere, we cannot possibly sell the Government grain.

Names of Circles.	Amount sold last fortnight.	Amount sold this fortnight.
	Mds. S. C.	M. S. C.
Bogra ... ..	491 11 13	110 2 4
Adinagar ... ..	1,163 29 14	380 10 4
Shariatpur ... ..	322 14 12	98 39 12
Shilgaon ... ..	354 28 8	375 32 0
Khetlal ... ..	133 26 13	253 22 14
Panchbibi ... ..	1,020 36 14	3,347 16 4
Total ... ..	3,607 20 9	3,475 3 24

10. Steps have been taken to inform the people and mahajans of Nattore in Rajshahye of the rates at which we will sell them our grain at Shariatkandi and Chaudanbasia. Some Nattore merchants have come in and made considerable purchases, which do not, however, appear in the above figures.

11. *Rice Loans.*—This form of relief has been so very actively prosecuted during previous

Names of Circles.	Amount lent last fortnight.	Amount lent this fortnight.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	3,128 24 0	7,057 32 0
Shibpurge	912 24 0	128 10 0
Shepur	1,661 10 0	1,480 20 0
Khetal	4,150 7 6	370 1 0
Panchibhi	6,391 12 10	1,600 28 0
Adumdihi	4,078 12 0	1,204 20 0
Total	19,277 26 14	12,027 10 0

with the energy and activity which have distinguished past fortnights, for there has been a

Total originally stored for use in this district	Mds.	2,54,280
(a) Total expenditure up to about the 6th instant		1,64,950
(b) Ordered to Hajmahy by the Lieutenant-Governor		20,000
(c) Probably destined for Goalunda		10,000
		1,94,950

Approximate available balance for use in the district ... 69,440

temporary return of the scarcity is highly probable. I shall therefore enter upon a policy of economizing my stocks.

12. *GRATUITOUS RELIEF AND THE PAYMENT OF SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE TO LABORERS TURNED OFF THE ROADS.*—The annexed figures show what has been done in this direction during the fortnight under report:—

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	LAST FORTNIGHT.		THIS FORTNIGHT.	
	Number relieved.	Expenditure of grain.	Number relieved.	Expenditure of grain.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.		Mds. Srs. Chs.
Bogra	14,154	10,513 8 0	27,767	15,867 30 8
Adumdihi	6,296	1,529 17 0	6,001	1,575 13 14
Shepur	2,464	895 32 0	6,549	743 7 14
Panchibhi	1,845	1,424 30 0	2,006	1,431 32 6
Khetal	600	2,465 2 0	7,008	737 31 8
Shibpurge	6,946	4,191 57 0	1,068	2,378 17 0
Total	36,114	21,906 9 0	61,877	28,711 22 1

13. By far the greater portion of this grain expenditure represents the payment of subsistence allowance to laborers who were turned off our works. As I have already explained, this operation was continued into the present fortnight. It has, however, been now finally concluded. I have already discussed this expenditure in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of my present narrative, and in paragraphs 7 to 14 of my last fortnightly narrative. There does not remain more for me to say here.

14. *Relief by spinning and weaving.*—There is almost nothing to say under this head.

Names of Circles.	Number relieved last fortnight.	Number relieved this fortnight.
Shibpurge	1,643	17
Khetal	9,906	356
Shepur	119	74
Panchibhi	177	285
Adumdihi	433	267
Bogra	218	64
Total	4,986	1,391

made chiefly by women, is very inferior, and is unsaleable. They cannot make better. In old times, before English cloth had supplanted the native manufactures, the Mussulman women of Eastern Bengal were famous as spinners of yarn and thread. Our late experience has shown that the art is forgotten. Machine-made yarn and thread have supplanted the hand-made articles. Altogether, I think that this form of relief should now stop, for it is expensive; we are doing little good with it, and the articles we get back are useless upon our hands. I have therefore issued the following instructions to circle officers:—

"I think the time has now come when we may curtail or shut up altogether our relief works on jute and cotton.

"I beg you will do this according to the best of your discretion. If you think that this form of relief should be continued a little longer, by all means continue it. If you think that it is no longer necessary, I beg you will discontinue it.

"I notice that everywhere the numbers of people so relieved are diminishing rapidly, and that in some places the numbers have fallen to so low a figure that we are scarcely justified in keeping up an expensive establishment to look after them.

"You should give the women to whom you discontinue this form of relief an allowance of say 20 seers of rice each, which will support them till they can discover for themselves another means of livelihood.

"It will also be your duty to get back from the workers all the cotton, jute, thread, twine and cloth that they may have in their possession.

16. *Village visitation and registration.*—All the relief officers have been sufficiently active in visiting the villages within their circle. The condition of the country does not now render necessary a continuance of the registration of those requiring relief; also the group system of relief has been discontinued, and the group superintendents have been discharged.

17. *Annachattas.*—I give, in the margin, the fortnights figures for them. There is little else to be said about them. The Bogra *annachatta* was

Name of Circle.	Number of <i>annachattas</i> free open.	Number relieved at them.
Chattal .....	2	104
Panditab .....	1	43
Barga .....	1	10,414
Shonar .....	0	4,187
Autumdar .....	not given.	1,167
Total .....	4	15,815

opened to give a meal to the thousands of laborers who were turned off the roads and flocked to the gola here for their subsistence allowance; but it is now shut. All the others will shut soon, as there is really no necessity for them.

18. *State of the rice stored in the district.*—Up to date the condition of the Government grain stored everywhere in this district continues to be favorable. All our golas are dry, airy and well-ventilated. They are all furnished with excellent *machans* or platforms from 15 to 18 inches high, upon which the rice bags are placed. The golas have been exceedingly well thatched. There have been almost no accidents from either fire or storms.

19. *Total Grain Expenditure.*—I show below, fortnight by fortnight, the total grain expenditure up till about Wednesday the 6th instant:—

					Mds. Srs. Chs.
(a)	Total amount of grain consumed in the district up to 2nd May 1874	...	...	...	487 34 0
(b)	Total grain expended in the fortnight ending 16th May	...	...	...	6,772 39 0
(c)	Ditto ditto ditto 30th May	...	...	...	8,636 11 0
(d)	Ditto ditto ditto 13th June	...	...	...	13,702 8 0
(e)	Ditto ditto ditto 27th June	...	...	...	17,164 0 0
(f)	Ditto ditto ditto 11th July	...	...	...	32,497 39 134
(g)	Ditto ditto ditto 25th July	...	...	...	48,540 38 15
(h)	Ditto ditto ditto 8th August	...	...	...	59,069 57 11
	Total	...	...	...	1,64,950 35 74

# FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from the district treasury as shown in the last narrative	4,83,469	2	1
Details of the above—			
Relief roads and works	2,78,328	1	7
Transport of Government grain	1,20,447	7	9
Establishment	14,861	1	8
Storage, construction and repairs of rice golas	6,122	15	0
Loans to zemindars	47,370	0	0
Advances to ryots	1,183	0	0
Construction of hungalows	1,200	0	0
Relief works under relief officers	10,000	0	0
Packages and incidentals	700	0	0
Permanent advance	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,456	8	6
Total	4,83,469	2	1
Expenditure during the Fortnight under report—			
Establishment	4,205	2	7
Storage, &c. of Government grain	70	0	0
Transport of Government grain	2,784	0	0
Packages and incidentals	12	2	10
Total	7,071	5	4
Total of the last fortnight	4,89,469	2	1
Grand Total	4,90,540	7	5

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight.

Name of Circle.	Charitable relief.	In payment for work.	Transport.	Purchase of material, as raw cotton, lime, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Borra	3 3 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	.....	30 3 04	38 14 0
Adumdighi	1 14 3	.....	119 12 9	230 7 3	10 3 44	500 7 73
Panchabati	33 11 0	.....	80 0 0	.....	34 11 5	148 7 5
Sherpore	130 2 0	.....	.....	.....	7 1 9	137 3 9
Shikharange	7 0 0	.....	0 12 6	.....	118 1 00	125 12 6
Khetia	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0
Total	197 3 3	0 8 0	173 1 3	230 7 3	244 9 04	650 14 04

a.—Of this, a sum of Rs. 11-4 was spent on the amochatra.

b.—A great part of this expenditure was incurred in erecting sheds for an office and a relief kitchen.

## APPENDIX B.

Table showing the Expenditure of Grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the Fortnight.

Name of Relief Circle.	Grain sold to public.	Grain given away gratuitously.	Grain given away in exchange for labor of all kinds.	Amount of grain given in loans to ryots.	Other expenditure of grain.	Total expenditure.
	Mds. S. U.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Borra	110 3 4	18,967 33 8	13 1 0	7,337 32 0	.....	25,798 23 0
Adumdighi	300 10 4	1,075 13 14	123 23 15	1,384 30 0	.....	3,982 3 1
Panchabati	2,347 16 4	1,421 23 8	22 27 24	1,036 23 0	.....	5,408 34 11
Sherpore	90 20 12	743 7 14	24 27 8	1,480 29 0	.....	2,538 23 9
Shikharange	275 33 0	2,276 17 4	.....	128 19 0	.....	3,740 25 0
Khetia	253 22 144	127 31 8	83 27 0	279 1 0	.....	3,444 2 41
Total	3,475 3 64	23,211 23 1	273 23 34	12,977 10 0	.....	39,969 27 21

The greater part of the expenditure in column 3 represents the subsistence allowance in grain which was given to the laborers when they were turned off the relief roads.

The expenditure shown in column 4 represents grain payments for work in jute and cotton, and also for jute-cutting, and other miscellaneous relief works under the circle officers.

## APPENDIX C.

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the Fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of people relieved by them.

Circle.	Date.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By loans of grain.	By spinning.	By weaving.	All centers.	By other means.	Total.
Borra	.....	18,416	1,726	9	2,324	82	12	.....	.....	1,478
Adumdighi	.....	1,107	2,434	.....	3,123	244	317	.....	.....	5,211
Panchabati	.....	43	913	.....	1,296	230	23	1,370	.....	2,791
Sherpore	.....	6,187	27	8	641	28	4	235	63	7,130
Shikharange	.....	104	.....	.....	10	16	1	1,000	.....	1,126
Khetia	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	326	246	7,104	130	7,966
Total	.....	18,915	7,613	14	7,908	910	311	12,124	283	46,964

The large number in column 2 is chiefly composed of the laborers who had been turned off relief roads and who came into Borra for a subsistence allowance of grain. The Borra amochatra was temporarily requisitioned where these people were provided with a meal.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 8th August 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Total grain stored in the district.	Total quantity of grain stored, inclusive of grain transferred.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Total quantity consumed.
			By the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Bogra Circle.</b>							
Bogra	100,000	80,012 0					
Satral	1,000	1,000 0					
Haraghat	2,000	2,000 0					
Chandamra	100	100 0					
Chandahara	800	800 0					
Chell	4,000	4,846 0					
Naradula	2,000	1,200 0					
Naugra	810	810 0					
Maimaha	1,000	810 0					
Durgapora	400	400 0					
Gokul	1,000	2,333 0					
<b>Khetal Circle.</b>							
Khetal	30,000	20,000 0					
<b>Panchabdi Circle.</b>							
Batalachai	3,000	6,300 0					
Panchabdi	10,000	17,377 50					
BH	10,000	10,000 0					
Mirgona	1,000	1,000 0					
Shirish	1,000	1,000 0					
Baluchana	625	15,205 37 10	80,420 15 0	31,137 10 0	62,462 15 0	1,04,900 20 10	
BH (a)	5,000	5,000 0					
Supra (a)	5,000	5,000 0					
<b>Adumadighi Circle.</b>							
Adumadighi	3,000	4,404 0					
Shomomadighi	5,000	5,175 0					
Shahuranga	2,000	400 0					
Daphachia	10,000	14,614 0					
Nomachura (a)	5,000	5,000 0					
<b>Shibganga Circle.</b>							
Shibganga	5,000	6,304 0					
Buriga	5,000	5,998 0					
Nokamala	400	400 0					
<b>Shorahandi and Shorapora Circles.</b>							
Shorapora	5,000	5,000 0					
Dhosa	5,000	5,000 0					
Shibapora	5,000	5,000 0					
Shibakandi	20,000	20,500 0					
Chandabasa	5,000	5,000 0					
Reserve at Chandabasa	50,700	50,700 0					
Total		2,04,220 0					
Rent to Ghosungra		20,104 0					
Grand Total		2,24,324 0					

A great portion of the grain expenditure which is shown in column 5 represents the subsistence allowance which was paid to the laborers who were engaged off the roads.  
The entry in column 6 is the same as it was last fortnight, because the relief works have been completely closed during the fortnight under report.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the daily average of men, women and children employed on relief works in the district of Bogra for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers.

BLANK.

Remarks.—This statement is blank for this fortnight because every relief road under the Executive Engineer has been closed.

## APPENDIX F.

Statement of relief by work in Jute and Cotton in the District of Bogra from the beginning of operations up to date.

CIRCLES.	JUTE.				COTTON.				Expenditure incurred in the work in jute and cotton.
	Amount of jute issued.		Amount of jute returned.		Amount of cotton issued.		Amount of thread returned.		
	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Up till last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.
Boera ... ..	237 2 14	3 18 0	230 3 14	3 0 0	103 15 15	11 4 12	112 18 5	1 27 18	97 10 0
Adumadighi ... ..	121 18 8	0 33 8	104 13 0	2 7 0	50 12 4	4 18 0	74 9 12	0 14 0	554 7 41
Panchbighi ... ..	104 34 10	20 10 0	100 1 8	10 10 0	64 10 0	7 50 12	12 10 0	3 14 0	54 25 0
Bhorpara ... ..	27 2 12	0 0 0	268 21 3	9 33 4	13 34 0	0 21 0	7 23 4	0 20 0	130 3 16
Shalgunace ... ..	100 21 0	3 3 12	96 30 1	0 0 0	67 39 12	2 17 14	68 22 6	0 19 0	343 20 3
Khetia ... ..	213 17 10	40 0 0	174 22 14	22 12 10	26 8 12	10 17 12	61 10 7	0 37 10	67 27 13
Total	1,243 13 14	22 20 0	1,009 19 7	70 0 14	412 23 10	46 15 14	303 27 10	23 28 14	1,310 20 5

## REMARKS.

As already stated in my monthly narrative, I have ordered the discontinuance at present of relief by giving work in jute and cotton. As a fortuitous the sick officers will chiefly employ themselves in getting back, in a manufactured form, from the people the raw material with which they have been entrusted.

E. J. BARTON.

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1870, dated Pubna, the 11th August 1874.

Memo. by W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Fortnightly Narrative ending the 8th August 1874.

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The state of the Sudder Division is now satisfactory. There is no actual distress anywhere. Even in the lately flooded tracts, the destruction, though considerable, has not been complete. The prospects of the amun are good, and importations on the increase. There is some little sickness, but nothing of a severe type. There has been a considerable fall in prices, the latest quotations being as follows:—

	Srs.		Srs.
Pubna ...	15	Faridpur ...	13
Chattogram ...	15	Hemul ...	12
Duini ...	12	Sujanagar ...	12
Muthura ...	13	Nazirgah ...	12
Arankola ...	18	Bera ...	12
Atankola ...	12	Maldah ...	12

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works have been stopped everywhere, and the works made over to the Public Works Department.

## C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

1,000 maunds of rice has been received from Sorajgunj, where there is likely, I think, to be a surplus. This amount, with the present improved state, will, I believe, be more than we shall need for all requirements.

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The above 1,000 maunds are stored at the Sudder station of Pubna, where suitable golas have been obtained.

## E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

No advances have been made during the fortnight.



F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Five hundred and four persons were gratuitously relieved during the fortnight; orders have been issued to stop all future grants. Had we trusted to the sub-committees, there would have been still many on our lists. As an experiment, I directed the sub-committee at Pubna to stop supplies for a week, directing them at the same time to keep an eye on the late recipients. The result was much what I expected; no complaints were received till the day for grain giving out supplies came round, but as they all appeared in good health, and well fed, they were again dismissed grainless, and with no bad results. This, together with the fact that in the flooded part of the country no such relief could be granted (the recipients being unable to come to the sub-committee dépôt) for more than a week, and that no ill consequences resulted from this stoppage, determined me to put a stop everywhere to gratuitous relief. The sub-committees will, however, keep a strict watch that no suffering is caused, but I am convinced that no complaints will be received. Distress being now over, I propose, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to report monthly only in future, unless during the next fortnight my present orders have to be countermanded.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

No private subscriptions promised or realized during the fortnight. Reminders have been sent to the several subscribers, as well as to the sub-committees, for speedy realization of the unrealized subscriptions.

Expenditure as detailed below—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advanced to the Secretary to the Town Committee for making a road in the Municipality	225	4	9
Deputation allowance to Mléir Shaik for accompanying the Native Doctor in Ryegunge	8	8	0
Relief Committee's office contingencies	30	0	0
Pay of 6 supervisors for July 1874	256	9	9
Pay of 4 road drivers for July 1874	35	10	9
Wages of a carpenter for making 2 beaters	0	10	0
Contingencies of a supervisor for July 1874	1	0	0
Pay of relief clerk and Government gold-keeper for July 1874	90	0	0
Total	632	13	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Allegation.	Saved.	By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous relief.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Balance.	Estimated grain expended during the ensuing fortnight.
			M. S. C.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
Pubna	26th July to 7th August 1874.	1,000	894 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakel	14th July to 7th August 1874.	500	419 0 0	...	71 15 0	413 10 8	79 5 1	585 34 9	53 10 7	...
Bera	17th May to 7th August 1874.	...	46 10 1	...	41 10 1	...	...	41 10 1	4 0 0	...
Chandore	14th June to 7th August 1874.	700-1	776 30 0	...	55 30 30	...	686 9 4	776 30 0	...	...

Fourteenth Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Serajgunge Sub-division from 23rd July to 5th August 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The sown harvest has been nearly completed during the present fortnight, and the outturn, which would have been 14 annas, but for the flood, has proved about 10 annas. There have also been considerable imports into the Serajgunge bazar; as though our crop has been tolerable, that of other districts has been much better. There is therefore in the sub-division a large stock of rice probably sufficient to carry on the people until the winter harvest. The prospects of the aman rice is good. The rainfall has been 2.60 inches, which is as much as we needed.

There has been a considerable fall in prices. In the following table this appears in a market manner at Serajgunge, where prices are governed by general rather than local causes, and at Raigunge and Taras, places where no great damage has been done by the flood. At Ullaparah and Shazadpore, where the flood has been destructive, there is no change as yet, but even there imports must soon bring down prices to the general level.

\* This advance was ordered to be made when there was distress, but by mistake the sum was paid out of the Road Cess Fund, a mistake which has now been rectified.

Table showing retail price of aman rice—

Station.	Number of seers per rupee according to last narrative.	Number of seers per rupee at present.
Seraingunge	134	164
Ryngunge	13	184
Taras	104	114
Ullapara	124	124
Shanadpore	124	124

As to the condition of the people, it is satisfactory elsewhere, but deplorable in the flooded tracts. In these the destruction of the sous crop has often been complete. Where the ryot has sown jute he can live by its sale, but about half the sufferers have no jute. The importance of the cultivation of this fibre as a preservation against famine has been shown this season and last. The jute plant resisted the draught of 1873 and the flood of 1874, while the rice in the high lands was dried up by the one, that on the low lands swamped by the other.

## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

All road work has been stopped during this fortnight.

## C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

At the request of the Collector of Pubna, I sent him 1,000 maunds of rice on the 25th July 1874.

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The following statement shows the result of our grain operations up to 25th July 1874. It includes all petty purchases made by committees for distribution of cooked food. In round numbers, we have received 12,000 maunds of rice from Government and bought 15,000 maunds ourselves. We have sent 1,000 maunds of this to Pubna and spent 13,500 maunds, so that our stock is hard on the date to which these figures relate; the 25th July was 12,500 maunds, or a little more than the Government grant:—

*Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Seraingunge Sub-district since the commencement of the operation up to 25th July 1874.*

## NAME OF CIRCLE, SERAINGUNGE.

Date for which figures are given, 3rd April to 25th July 1874—	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Total allotment of Government grain	37,382	19	9
Total quantity of grain stored inclusive of grain transferred to other districts	26,283	19	9 <sup>4</sup>
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	10,250	25	3
By advance to zemindars and ryots	2,677	39	0
By payments in kind to laborers	570	14	8
Total	13,507	38	6

Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight ... 2,000 0 0

The following table shows the transactions in grain between 11th and 25th July 1874:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Balance in hand on 11th July including grain in transit, and at Taras sale gola	17,106	37	1
Received during the fortnight	91	7	8
Total	17,196	4	9
Expenditure in wages to coolies	43	0	0
Charitable relief	2,545	6	6
Loans to zemindars	150	0	0
to khas ryots	411	0	0
Balance on the 25th July 1874	14,046	38	3

Our present stock is about equal to our probable wants.

## E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

I have stated the amount of advances to private parties for the fortnight for which accounts have been rendered in form.

During the actual fortnight under report the advances made here were—

	Mds.
To zemindars	240
Khas ryots	786
Total	1,026

Zemindars who own flooded tracts, where relief is much wanted, are being pressed to take advances. I have hitherto refused to advance grain to any ryots except on our own khas estates, or those settled for a very short period. The flood has been severely felt on the Jumoonah chur, where there are many khas villages.

The rates for advance to zemindars fixed by the Commissioner are 16 seers per rupee Burmah rice, and 14 seers cleaned rice. I think they might now be lowered to 18 seers for Burmah and 16 seers for clean rice, as prices have fallen and are likely to continue to fall. To ryots we lend at the rate of 14 seers Burmah, and 12 seers cleaned rice. These prices are above the market rates, the quality of the rice being taken into account.

\* 1,000 maunds were sent to Pubna.

(F).—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

During the fortnight 4,282 persons received relief on the ticket system, that is, they got an amount of uncooked grain sufficient to last these 14 days; 183 persons were fed, on a daily average, at the unnochotras, making a total of 4,415 in receipt of charitable relief. The number last fortnight was 5,088, so that there has been a decrease of 623 paupers.

Of these, only 558 reside in the Raigunge circle adjoining Bogra, where the distress was at first keenly felt, but is now almost over Ullapara, which marches with Rajshahye, has to support the remaining 3,724. They generally belong to the flooded tracts. These have been inspected village by village and tickets issued to the infirm, to women and children without protectors, and to others in a similar state of helplessness. When these tickets are presented, we will have a moderate increase under the heading of charitable relief. The zemindars will be asked to assist the able-bodied inhabitants of these villages with loans of grain, which they can obtain from Government for the purpose. List of the villages distressed and of the owners names have been sent to me by the Superintendent of Ullapara circle.

Of the 4,415 in receipt of relief, 1,403 work in jute or cotton for their food. We have a large stock of the product of their work, and find it difficult to get a market for it; 2,452 receive gratuitous relief.

Five hundred and sixty are respectable persons (class D), to whom the rice is advanced as a loan. They get it on ticket fortnightly, and not as the khas ryots in one amount. Their difference is that I believe the khas ryots will repay us, and that if they do not do so willingly they will be compelled to do so, but the respectable persons in distress will never settle the account.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. 988-7-6 has been expended during the fortnight as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Price of raw material for manufacturing cotton, thread and jute twine	773	13	0
Repairs of gals	0	4	0
Trinit charges	172	14	0
Expenses incurred by sub-committees in the distribution of cooked food	29	15	6
Purchase of weights and scales	5	4	0
Office charges	2	5	0
Total	988	7	6

REMARKS OF MAGISTRATE.

Except in the tracts inundated by the late floods, I think we may safely declare all real distress to be over. The number receiving gratuitous relief at Raigunge ought now to be considerably decreased, seeing that rice is now selling there at 18½ seers, and that the aman crops have not been injured by the floods. Importations, too, to the flooded tracts should render it unnecessary very shortly to grant such relief at Ullapara and Shahadpora. The attention of the sub-divisional officer will be called to this.

PURNA,

The 10th August 1874.

W. V. G. TATLER,

Magistrate.

No. 206—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 13th August 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the accompanying district narratives for the fortnight ending Monday, 10th August.

2. *Bankoora*.—The postscript to the Collector's narrative states that heavy rain had been reported from all sides, including the north. This makes it unnecessary to offer any further remarks. I was in the north of the Bankoora district on the 5th instant, and was then satisfied that there was no visible cause for apprehension about the coming crops.

3. The statement of charitable relief shews a reduction of the numbers relieved in Class B, from 30,255 to 22,101, and in Class D from 2,863 to 1,805; whilst the numbers under class C, from whom light work is required, have risen from 6,280 to 9,096. This salutary reform is due to the exertions of Mr. Macaulay as relief officer, for so long as Mr. Larmine was left without any European subordinate, it was almost impossible for him to put a sufficient check upon the unscrupulous liberality of the village sub-committees, unrestrained, if not connived at, by the paid native relief officials of Government, whose appointments are dependent on showing as much distress as possible. I believe that within the next fortnight the distress in Bankoora will be reduced to very manageable dimensions.

4. *Beerbhoom*.—The Collector notices the increase of pauperism, which he correctly attributes to the increase of native circle and group relief inspectors, and which will, I hope, be checked when the European relief officers of the district can apply effective supervision. The general condition of this district as regards the prospects of the crops is remarkably good, but there is an exception in the small and extreme north-east corner of Barwan, which adjoins the Moorsheadabad district. This unlucky corner of the Beerbhoom district has not been favoured with rain, and is at present in need of active relief, which is being provided by the Collector and by the relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell.

5. The three cases to which the Collector alludes, in which death is attributed to starvation, appear to be palpably false stories, and I think it is unnecessary to offer any farther remarks on them.

6. The Collector has omitted to send the usual statement C of the persons employed on public relief works. He will be called on to submit it.

7. The average number of the daily recipients of charitable relief has risen from 24,515 to 31,195. The increase has been chiefly in class B, from 18,429 to 23,897; but there has been a proportionate increase in class C, from 6,076 to 7,298. The entry in class D seems erroneous when compared with the corresponding entry of the previous fortnight.

8. *Burdwan*.—The Collector's narrative is rather meagre, and the report of the sub-divisional officer of Culna is written in exaggerated terms, and the facts are not borne out by what I heard at Burdwan yesterday from the Collector and the district superintendent of police. When the rainfall in the Culna sub-division is 7.22 inches, and the Deputy Collector still wants another heavy shower for the transplantation of the aman rice, he writes nonsense. I fear that he is jealous of the distress and the amount of the relief given in the adjacent sub-division of Cutwa, and he wishes to make out that his wants are as great. I have requested the Collector to give immediate attention to the real state of the sub-division.

9. The Collector received the narrative of the Cutwa sub-divisional officer on 10th instant, and he might have delayed his report for it, or have noticed it in a postscript. The sub-divisional officer states that upon the whole more than half of an average aous crop cannot be expected under the most favorable circumstances, but I must observe that this statement seems to me, according to what I saw and heard at Cutwa, to be ridiculous. The very liberal distribution of Government grain in this sub-division has produced the usual scramble of applicants for advances of grain and charitable relief in any form, and unless European agency is supplied I have no hope that it can be thoroughly checked by the native Deputy Collector and his native subordinates for relief purposes.

10. In writing on charitable relief, the Deputy Collector states that the average attendance at the 29 relief centres in the Cutwa sub-division was 10,716 a day, against 4,757 of the previous fortnight. I quote the following extract from the Deputy Collector's report, which bears out my remarks in the previous paragraph.

"This is owing to a large number of relief-houses being lately opened, and the more detailed inquiries made by the inspectors and ameens in the villages within their groups. In the relief-houses that I have visited, I found that the labour-test was not fully enforced; the labour returned in lieu of rice received being nominal. I have now ordered that a full day's labour should be exacted from all those who are capable of doing work. The greatest obstacle to the enforcement of this labour-test is the action of the sub-committees, who are averse to co-operate with us in this matter and thus lose the good opinion of their neighbours; but I hope to be able to carry it out by the agency of the ameens, who have received strict instructions to supervise all paupers working in relief-houses."

11. With regard to the sale of Government rice, to which the Collector refers in his narrative, I reported demi-officially from Raneeunge that no sales to wholesale dealers had been made, although authorized by the Government telegram dated 1st July. I am under the impression that I spoke to the Raneeunge sub-divisional officer on the subject; but it will be seen from the postscript to the Collector's narrative that he has found that 750 maunds have been sold at Raneeunge. No explanation had been received up to yesterday afternoon, but it is believed that this transaction refers to the payment by the district committee for the Government rice supplied to them for charitable purposes.

12. I beg to call the attention of Government to the Collector's remarks regarding his being held personally responsible by the Controller-General for all advances made by him. The Controller-General might be requested to report upon this subject.

13. The average number of daily-labourers on road-works has risen from 3,834 to 4,566. The total number of persons receiving charitable relief, as shewn in statement No. 4, has risen from 52,771 to 67,895 during the fortnight. The chief increase is in the sudder sub-division of Burdwan and in Cutwa, as I have already noticed. There is a reduction in the Bood-bood sub-division from 34,895 to 32,629, which is remarkable and satisfactory, as it shews that the number receiving relief in this part of the district, where distress was most felt, is susceptible of reduction. I believe that the addition of one or two European officers to the Collector's relief staff, as suggested by me in the last narrative, is most desirable, in order to reduce the recipients of charitable relief to the proper number. The special monthly reports on the fever, which are submitted by the Civil Surgeon through me to Government, shew that the district has this year been more healthy and free from fever up to the present date than it has been for the last four years.

14. *Hooghly*.—The Collector's report is dated the 11th, and there has been up to the 13th some additional rain in heavy showers, which have helped to improve the prospects of the aman crop, which is being planted out as fast as circumstances will permit; and although the season is backward, I think that it is premature to say that the main rice crop is in a somewhat critical condition. If the rain was heavier, we should be told of injury to the aous or early rice crop, which is fair, generally speaking, though patchy, and rather short in the stalk in some fields.

15. The total daily average number of labourers on relief-works is 2,667 in the present fortnight, against 2,768 (not 2,851) in the previous fortnight.

16. The increase under the head of charitable relief is very large the total having risen from 8,194 and 17,788, the chief increase being in class B. The Collector says that much of the increase is doubtless due to insufficient supervision. An experienced European assistant is wanted, but he will do what he can with his present staff. I believe it would be true economy to send to the Collector a good European assistant, if one can be spared. I noticed a few days ago, in reading a police report of a dacoity committed within the municipal limits of Chinsurah, that one of the dacoits, who was luckily caught on the spot, made the following confession. He had been employed as a workman at the Gouripore jute-mills, opposite Hooghly, but finding that he could live for nothing at the Rajah's annochutro near the Hooghly railway-station, he settled there comfortably until he was unfortunately induced to join some other idle friends in a dacoity on a lone woman's house.\* This story needs no comment.

17. The narratives from Howrah and Midnapore require no remarks here, but I would recommend their publication.

No. 855, dated Bankoora, the 10th August 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 10th August 1874.

#### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The price of rice has risen in the two chief marts, Bankoora and Bishenpore, but has remained stationary elsewhere. The increase in the supply of Government rice for the use of relief centres and for labourers on relief works has lessened the pressure throughout the district. The prevailing rates are given below :—

	Wheat.	Barley.	RICE.		Gram.
			Best sort.	Common ordinary.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bankoora ...	18 0	20 0	10 0	11 4 Coarse 13 2	13 12
Chatna ...	13 8	17 8	12 12	13 8	13 8
Bishenpore...	12 8	24 0	10 8	13 0	13 4
Onda ...	18 0	22 0	11 0	13 0	14 0
Gangajughatty ...	18 0	19 0	10 8	11 0	14 0
Burjora ...	14 8	...	11 0	12 0	13 0
Saloon ...	10 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	8 0

3. There have been heavy showers at intervals in the greater part of the district, but in the north the rainfall has not been nearly enough to allow of extensive aman cultivation. In the extreme south also there are some small tracts which have not yet had a sufficient supply of moisture. The sown crop, speaking generally, is unusually fine, and in Chatna the jesar crop is much above the average and is now being harvested. Mr. Macaulay reports very favourably of the appearance of the crops in the south-east of the district, and heavy rain would even now make the prospects elsewhere equally good.

4. Much change cannot yet be expected in the general condition of the people. The advances of grain to the ryots have done immense good, and wherever rain has fallen heavily labourers have found plenty of work. There is a gradual increase in the number of the manufacturing classes requiring aid. The health of the people continues fair, although cases of cholera and small-pox are still reported.

5. One dacoity, not of a very serious nature, has been reported.

6. No cases of death by starvation have come to light.

#### RELIEF WORKS.

7. The return annexed shows an increase in the number of labourers. The Executive Engineer reports that the daily totals fluctuate according to the weather. When rain holds off the coolies come on the roads, but are drawn off to the fields by a heavy fall. This is satisfactory, as it shows that our rates are not too high. One new road, viz. from Chatna to Sussinia, has been commenced, and the road from Onda to Taldangra is being widened and metalled. The road from Burjora to Beliator will be commenced in a few days, and it is probable that new roads must be opened in pergunnah Moheshra.

#### ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

8. The total amount of grain advances sanctioned up to date is about Rs. 80,000. This branch of relief operations will shortly be closed, except in pergunnah Moheshra, where it is necessary to go on for a few weeks more.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

9. Nothing worthy of note under this head.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

10. Annexed is a statement showing our receipts and expenditure. The supply is now sufficient to enable us to carry on all our relief operations by means of Government grain. It is of course a matter of difficulty and expense to convey rice to some of the outlying centres, but they are now all being regularly supplied. Captain Grant is now importing at the rate of 2,000 maunds a day, and we will soon be in a position, if necessary, to sell Government grain in pergunnah Moheshra.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

11. The numbers relieved are shown below. As I anticipated, there has been a large reduction in the number of persons gratuitously relieved, and considerable increase is shown under heading C. This is due to the efforts of Messrs. Macaulay and Hare, who have been working most successfully. The sub-committees have, as might be expected, shown themselves far too liberal, and in some instances the relief mohurirs have been detected in malpractices, and will of course be duly proceeded against. I have no doubt that my next report will show a still greater reduction, and that the strict enforcement of the labour test will prevent the misapplication of our charitable fund.

P.S.—Since writing the above heavy rain has been reported from all sides, including north.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. One central committee.       | 4. None.   |
| 2. Thirty-eight sub-committees. | 5. Thirty-eight.   |
| 3. Thirty-eight.                | 6. Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight. |

CLASS B.

Moheshra		Moheshra.	
1. Mejia	1,273	21. Onda	1,501
2. Saltera	837	22. Taldangra	416
3. Kuthalia	1,386	23. Harmasra	131
4. Palera	1,026	24. Andangra	1,065
5. Tiburi	682	25. Koopa	748
6. Bakoolia	687	26. Lodna	237
7. Gogra	787	27. Makra	516
8. Dhabon	641	28. Bishenpore	1,007
9. Bankoora	1,077	29. Joypore	339
10. Hajgram	410	30. Teleshair	256
11. Chutna	149	31. Cheonamoshina	484
12. Arrara	102	32. Maliera	230
13. Teghorra	130	33. Bankadaha	167
14. Susunia	92	34. Kolapushkarini	867
15. Gangpulgahat	425	35. Showlia	721
16. Burjora	523	36. Ajudhya	483
17. Dhaboni	182	37. Bhora	303
18. Koniamara	419	38. Ramnagore	522
19. Godardihri	204		
20. Shabarjora	1,301	Total	22,101

Class C.—Light Work.

Bank-work	1,631
Husking	1,537
Weaving	2,901
Jute-spinning	2,537
Shell-lac	76
Shankari	65
Brazers	245
Carpenter	16
Total	9,006

Class D.—Respectable persons in distress obtaining relief.

Men	350
Women	1,015
Children	227
Total	1,605

Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Fund

	Class B.		Class C.		Class D.		Total.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight.	20,847	6 0	32,768	5 0	3,373	0 0	56,007 1 0
Amount expended during this fortnight.	7,446	12 6	6,185	10 9	747	4 0	14,379 11 3
Total	28,294	2 6	38,952	5 9	4,120	4 0	77,286 12 3

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 26, 1874. 2027

## Account of Government Grain.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					
			By grain stores distributed in any shape.	By advance to grain.	By purchase and to labour etc.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankoora...	From 26th July to 8th August 1874.	Balance in hand... 44 56 10 Received... 0 190 8 8						
		Total... 9,235 3 21,312 14 0	5,409 28 4	206 13 0	0 230 15 4			
Gungajulghatta...	From 26th July to 7th August 1874.	Balance in hand... 0 0 0 Received... 3,005 25 14						
		Total... 3,005 25 14	408 37 4	1,800 31 12	168 12 0	6 2,303 1 0		
Mejia...	From 26th July to 7th August 1874.	Balance in hand... 17 27 0 Received... 4,354 14 8						
		Total... 4,372 1 8	862 31 0	3,237 4 12	151 35 0	4 2,881 31 12		
Saltora...	From 26th July to 6th August 1874.	Balance in hand... 38 24 11 Received... 2,555 17 13						
		Total... 2,593 2 9	479 5 4	1,515 30 14	72 5 4	2,067 1 0		
Total...		Balance... 10 8 5 Received... 10,920 24 11						
		Total... 10,930 33 11	4,028 7 0	12,143 10 10	1000 22 4	19,162 0 0	21,090 0 0	21,000 0 0

## Statement of Labour employed in the District of Bankoora.

No.	NAMES OF WORKS	DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Soumookhy road	32	15		47
2	Ditto to Haghoonathpore	42	21		63
3	Ditto to Beersingpore	15	10		25
4	Bishempore to Namchitra (Jeypore)	119	85		204
5	Kollanpore to Joyrampore	25	13		38
6	Rancegungo and Midampur road (provincial)	135	56		191
7	Onda and Taldangra road	47	18		65
8	Gungajulghatta to Saltora	238	112		350
9	Meraloo and Mejia road	345	103	15	523
10	Municipal work in Bankoora	19	13		32
11	Ditto in Bishempore	65	32		97
12	Digging tank at Jeypore	13	10		23
13	Bankoora and Taldangra road	274	55		329
14	Ditto Judpore ditto	170	76		246
15	Chatna and Musia road	95	10		105
16	Dolepore to Moheshra	100	69		169
17	Bullbepore to Malhara	286	157		443
18	Mejia to Burjorah road	588	322		860
	Total				3,810

No. 519, dated Soory, the 11th August 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874, and to explain that its submission has been delayed by my absence in the interior of the district.

### A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The most notable fact of the fortnight is the lamentable spread of pauperism; this is to a great extent due to the operations of the recently appointed circle and group inspectors, who have added a large number to the lists and taken none off. I am not, however, prepared to say that their action is not justified by the circumstances of the people, as I anticipated a considerable increase this month, the relief works ceasing to afford sufficient employment to support the large labouring population of this district, and the operations of ploughing and planting out being nearly completed. The crops generally promise well, but in the north-east corner of the district, in the Barwan and Moureswar divisions, they are sadly backward, scarcely any rain having fallen over that tract for the last month. Local distress is consequently rapidly spreading, which I am taking immediate measures to relieve by advances of grain to the cultivators and by an extension of charitable relief. The special relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell, and the circle inspector, having reported from the spot that the relief given by the agent there was too limited, I visited Barwan myself on Sunday, 9th instant, to inspect and give directions regarding the charitable distribution, and found that the paupers there require to be well aided, there being probably a considerable amount of imposture mixed up with much real distress. This

can only be effected by a house to house visitation, to which the circle inspector, aided by one of the group inspectors, has been deputed. In other respects the history of the fortnight is uneventful,—with the exception of three reports of deaths from starvation, two of which were said to have occurred some weeks ago, the other on the 8th instant. Of the former two—one, that of a fever patient at Krinnahar in Saroolpore division, was reported by the villagers to the circle inspector when visiting the village; all he could learn by inquiry is that the local chowkeedar states the man died of fever, while the widow, backed by the villagers, stoutly maintains he had recovered from the fever and died of starvation. The circle inspector reported the death a natural one; probably it is one of those cases which must occur at all times and in all lands as long as poverty continues to exist, in which recovery from exhausting illness is impossible owing to insufficient or innutritious diet, but which it would be almost as great a misuse of language to term deaths from starvation as to call the death of an invalid who might have been saved by beef-tea or port-wine a death from thirst. The second case is the death of a weaver of the same village said to have died of starvation in consequence of the obduracy of the neighbouring voluntary relief agent of Labpore in refusing him advances. Singularly enough no mention of this case, which was reported to the gentleman in charge of another voluntary agency when visiting the village at my request, was made to the circle inspector, though they came within a few days of each other. Both reports are alleged by the relief agent at Labpore to be spiteful inventions of the villagers who have taken the opportunity of two natural deaths in their community to annoy him on account of his refusal to place on his relief list some idle fellows among them who applied. The case of the weaver not having been yet officially investigated, the circle inspector has been ordered to inquire and report on both cases again, the fact that no other members of the families of the deceased have died of starvation suggesting reasonable doubts of the truth of both stories. The last case reported is that of an old man close on 70 years of age, reported to me, when on my way to Barwan on 9th instant, by some of his fellow villagers as having occurred owing to his failure to obtain his customary dose of rice at the last weekly distribution at Barwan. The reason of this failure was said to be his inability to press through the mob which assembled at the relief-house on its becoming known that the special relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell, had taken the distribution into his own hands, which, with very praiseworthy zeal he carried on for two days, considering the local agent to be incompetent. The result, however, as Mr. O'Donnell described it to me, was a collection of some five thousand people, about seven hundred of whom, judging from their appearance, at best but an uncertain test, he considered fit objects for relief and brought on the register. Though distress is undoubtedly spreading in the Barwan division owing to the causes given in detail above, the number of applicants for relief cannot be taken either as a gauge of the amount of actual distress or a sign of demoralization, for I fully believe that were the rumour to get about at any time in any part of this district that rice was to be had for the asking, the low-caste labouring population, the domes, harees, moochees, bagdees, who, with the cripples and lepers, form the bulk of the paupers, would soon crowd in from all parts of the district, whether in distress or not. On inquiry into the last-mentioned case of starvation, I found it to be, like the first, a death probably accelerated by insufficient food, but not one of starvation properly so called. Though the family was evidently extremely poor, its other members were not in a starved condition; and it was admitted that the deceased had not been absolutely without food, though unable to procure sufficient to keep up his naturally failing strength. The chief markets continue steady and sufficiently supplied, and the public health good. 2 grain-robberies occurred during the fortnight. Prices are given in appendix J.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

One additional relief work has been opened during the fortnight, namely the repair of the Badshahi road between Barwan and Nowgaon, with a view to the alleviation of the distress in the Barwan division.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 4,178 maunds of rice having been exported by rail against 3,222 maunds of the preceding fortnight; there is besides a considerable exportation constantly maintained into the Moorshedabad district by the Cynthia—Moorshedabad road. The Government imports for the fortnight amount to 7,127½ maunds, though 15,000 maunds were indentured for; my supplies are now nearly exhausted, and further delay may be attended with serious consequences.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The imports of the fortnight have been stored.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Are shown in appendix, statement II.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Vide appendix, statements III and IV; efforts are being made to reduce the numbers in receipt of relief.

#### G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rs. 650 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer on account of charges incurred before 7th July; Rs. 2,151 have been disbursed in the purchase of cotton, and Rs. 965-5-9 in transport and storage.

P.S.—Two reports from the special relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell, dated respectively 27th July and 11th August 1874, are submitted. The latter was received after the preparation of my report, too late for comment; but I may observe that nothing contained in it leads me to alter my opinion regarding the expediency of making advances of grain among the ryots of the Barwan division. General advances throughout the district I have never proposed or suggested.





## APPENDIX RETURN II.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 5th August 1874.

1. Name of Circle—Beerbhoom.	
2. Dates for which figures are given—23rd July to 5th August 1874.	
3. Total allotment of Government grain—Uncertain.	
4. Total quantity of grain stored	Mds. 7,127½
5. By sale to the public or to laborers	...
6. By gratuitous distribution in any shape	4,884
7. By advance to ryots	...
8. Drawing by zemindars under concession G	4,177
9. By payment in kind to laborers	3,884½
10. Total	12,959½
11. Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight	11,000
12. Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	15,000

TOTAL QUANTITY OF  
GRAIN CONSUMED  
UP TO DATE.

## APPENDIX STATEMENT III.

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 5th August 1874.

1. Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	12
2. Ditto of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	23
3. Ditto of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	14
4. Ditto of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	13
5. Ditto of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	27
6. Ditto of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily as on the 1st August 1874	31,193

REMARKS.—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief, 5,376 are spinners and weavers and 1,922 are employed in light labor on village tanks, roads, and conservancy, leaving 23,895 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. These numbers do not include a daily average of about 200 pauper patients in receipt of rice at the dispensaries.

## APPENDIX STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the number of Persons relieved up to 1st August 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R., of the 9th May 1874, paragraph 6.

B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Total number of meals received up to 1st August 1874, per person fed per day.	Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in the district up to 1st August.	Total disbursements up to 1st August, to persons employed in light out-door work.	Total number of persons with thread, cotton, and advance on the 1st August.	Total disbursements to 1st August—spinners and weavers only.
1,167,146	22,897 and 666	Rs. As. P. By cash for rice—13,970 13 11½ By rice—20,678 13 9 Miscellaneous—204 0 6½	Rs. As. P. By cash—7,380 24,000 0 0 By rice—3,978 10 0	Rs. As. P. By cash—18,240 15 6 By rice—111 4 0 By Government rice—241 10 0
		Rs. As. P. 31,400 08,728 4		

REMARKS.—Fide Appendix, Return V of the fortnight ending 30th May 1874.

R. D. HIME,  
Officiating Collector.

No. 972—F.R., dated Burdwan, the 10th August 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Officiating Collector of Burdwan,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division;

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Rantergunge Sub-divisional Officer says that there is enough grain in the bazars; that prices range from 11 seers to 14½ seers per rupee; that the rainfall has been 2.76 inches and it has been general, but a really heavy shower is much wanted; that the transplanting of the rice on the lower lands is nearly finished; that the outturn of maize is good and sugarcane and krista til are doing well; that the condition of the chowkeedars is bad, as they are very irregularly paid; that emaciation amongst the cultivators is comparatively rare; that the general health of the people is good, except amongst the pilgrims to Juggernath; that no death from starvation has occurred.

The Bood-hood sub-divisional officer reports that the supply of rice in the bazars is not abundant; that prices range from 11 seers 13 chittacks to 12 seers 11 chittacks per rupee; that the mahajuns hold considerable stocks, but will not produce them; that the total rainfall in the fortnight is 5.02 inches; that the prospects of the crops have improved, but more rain is wanted, especially in the north; that the condition of the people is better; that no grain thefts or deaths from starvation have come to light. The Assistant Surgeon of Shor reported a death from starvation at Oochgram on the 24th ultimo. On local enquiry being made by the sub-divisional officer, he found that deceased was a leper, named Deno Bagdi, whose wife had deserted him. His sister-in-law, Murmo Bagdini, had been attending to him, and he had been regularly getting daily rations from the Kolekole depôt up to the 22nd July.

The District Superintendent reports that the supply of rice in the bazars of the Sudder sub-division is abundant; that prices of rice range from 10 seers to 14½ pucca seers per rupee; that the late rain has done much good to the aous crop, but more rain is wanted for the amun. In some villages the transplantation of the latter has not yet commenced, owing to want of rain. No deaths from starvation have occurred. The rainfall in the fortnight has been 3.25 inches. The crops are looking much better than they were at the date of my last report, but the fields are not nearly so moist as they usually are at this time of the year, and the tanks are very low every where.

The Culna sub-divisional officer sends a bad account of his sub-division. Though prices remain unchanged, he says the stocks are becoming exhausted, and though 7.22 inches of rain fell in the fortnight, the transplantation of amun is suspended for want of a heavy shower, and the aous is doing well only in a few places. The lower classes, he says, are undergoing great privations, and in some places have taken to eat grass seeds. The general health of the people is reported to be good, and no deaths from starvation have been heard of.

The Jehanabad sub-divisional officer reports that the rainfall in the fortnight has been 4.58 inches; that cultivation is going on favorably; that there is no deficiency in the supply of rice; that prices continue unchanged, and that no deaths from starvation or grain thefts have occurred.

The Outwa narrative is behind time as usual.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. These are shown in the annexed statement.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

4. The imports of grain by rail on account of Government as well as of private persons in the fortnight ending 25th July—the latest date up to which returns have been received,—were 48,508 maunds, and the exports 7,201 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

5. The particulars of the Government grain stored and expended up to date in this district are shown in statement No. II.

There has been some correspondence during the fortnight, originating in a complaint in one of the daily papers that we were underselling the local traders. But in point of fact we have made no sales at all up to date, except in one single case at Kanoo. There the station master, who has been rendering us much assistance in relief arrangements, represented that he found great difficulty in getting rice for the railway employes under him, and in consideration of his services he was thereupon allowed to purchase a small quantity for their use. This is the only instance in which grain has been sold. On receipt of the Government orders to sell grain, the sub-divisional officers were called on to report the price which should be fixed, and the reports received showed that the dealers were not willing to take it at a higher price than 18 to 20 seers per rupee. Of course this was out of the case, altogether, and I told the sub-divisional officers that I should not recommend any sales at cheaper rates than 14 seers clean rice to 16 seers cargo rice per rupee. There the matter rests. The only Government grain that has found its way into the market is some small

portions of that advanced to ryots or paid to labourers and sold by them. It is not impossible that the complaints in the paper were a bold stroke on the part of some mahajun to effect a rise of prices. The knowledge that we were prepared to step in and sell at any moment has, I think, unquestionably had some influence in keeping prices down; and the correspondence of last week, giving rise to a rumour that Government had absolutely prohibited the sale of Government grain in any event, at once sent prices up in this bazar. On Friday a number of the mooktears and other hangers on of the cutcherry complained grievously of the suddenly enhanced prices in the bazar, and the evil practices of the mahajuns generally. But (always supposing that the rains continue) I think it probable that the rise of prices will not be permanent. It may be fairly inferred from the universal unwillingness shown by the mahajuns to purchase Government rice at reasonable prices that they have plenty of rice of their own in store.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6. These are shown in the statement No. III. As before reported, advances under the Land Improvement Act have ceased to be made in consequence of the expiration of the working season. Enquiries are now being made into the works executed from the advances already given. There is one matter in connection with these advances on which I should be glad to have a clear understanding, and that is, the exact responsibility incurred by the officer making the advance. The Controller-General has debited all the advances made up to date to me, but I cannot suppose that it is the intention of Government that officers should be held personally responsible for the amount of any advances made by them which may hereafter turn out to be irrecoverable, supposing the rules have been duly observed.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this are given in the statements Nos. IV and V.

#### G.—EXPENDITURE.

8. See statement No. VI hereto annexed.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have discovered that the Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer has sold 750 mounds of grain. I am not aware of the particulars of these sales, and I have called for report.

#### I.

Statement showing Progress of Works in the Burdwan District for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Average daily number of labourers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.	REMARKS.
Boddipore road	80	Rs. 2 6	Rs. 3-4 per mound	Earth-work nearly completed.
Uda to Chokrah road	185	0 2 6	3-5	
Pattampore to Bhandi road	185	0 2 0	5-5	
Post station to Koushik road	427	0 2 0	16 annas per rupee	Earth-work completed.
Manfira to Nalagar road				Ditto ditto.
Kowda to Shilpi road				
Chuna to Bood road	87			
Burman to Bood road	1,502	20 annas of rice	20 annas of kutchra	The earth-work mentioned as being done in these roads is the petty repairs to, and smoothing and dressing of the slopes of the roads prior to putting on the side of turf.
Indrapur to Bood road	177	Ditto	Ditto	
Boudh to Bood road	402	Ditto	Ditto	
Kanai junction to Raneegunge road	290	Ditto	Ditto	
Kanyara to Aijon road	304	Ditto	Ditto	
<i>In charge of Bood-road sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Only to Boudh road	237	1 anna of rice per 100 cubic feet.	16 annas per rupee.	
<i>In charge of Raneegunge sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Raneegunge to Mundipore road	75	0 2 6	16	
<i>In charge of Chokrah sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Strand road	15	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	12	
Cutcherry tank	20	per 100 cubic feet	12	
Kbelgram road	14	Ditto	12	
Udayraipore road	10	Ditto	12	
<i>In charge of Chuna sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Chuna and Cutwa road	27	2 annas	16	
<i>In charge of Roads.</i>				
Nadden Ghat road	24	Ditto	16	
Bokampara road	13	Ditto	16	
Indrapur to Bood road	26	Ditto	16	
Indrapur road	24	Ditto	16	
Total	4,509			

\* The decrease in the number of labourers is owing to non-receipt of statements from Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa, Manager, Eschschur Coal Company, and Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, as well as completion of works and agricultural pursuits.

II.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						REMARKS.
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By sale to the public or to laborers.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain consumed of the evening of the rising of the night.	
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Baidwan	9th August 1874	55,939 0 0	49,749 0 0	923,304 0 0	.....	416,603 0 0	.....	37,837 0 0	19,000 0 0	• Shewn in the last fortnight—amount 4,535 Spent for ryots— During the fortnight spent for sowing as follows:— Mds. Srs. Ch. Krisnagore .. 1,348 Tippenahpore .. 1,109 Jelaniabad .. 1,000 Baidwan .. 1,000 Banganah .. 297 Gulwah .. 200 Total .. 8,360
Mysore	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	173 30 0	.....	.....	.....	173 30 0	.....	† Out of this— Advances to chowklers .. 2,933 Other payments amount to .. 45 Advances to ryots .. 45
Pinnagur	.....	.....	3,300 0 0	.....	.....	53,300 0 0	.....	3,300 0 0	2,000 0 0	Advances to ryots .. 6,776 † Of which sent to Bhedia .. 450 And to Goolkerrah .. 350
Boal-hood	.....	.....	45,410 0 0	10,700 0 0	.....	19,289 0 0	1,352 27 0	30,393 57 0	19,000 0 0	§ Advances to Santapooche ryots included under Baidwan Circle.
Goolkerrah	.....	.....	11,125 0 0	5,685 0 0	.....	372 0 0	1,071 0 0	7,031 0 0	2,000 0 0	Sent from Baidwan daily on account of charitable relief.
Bhedia	.....	.....	7,335 0 0	1,953 0 0	.....	384 0 0	.....	2,338 0 0	.....	
Khamo	8th August 1874	.....	9,576 0 0	15,500 0 0	105 0 0	60 0 0	.....	6,961 0 0	.....	
Gulwah	8th ..	.....	10,000 0 0	2,114 0 0	.....	901 0 0	2,703 0 0	5,008 0 0	10,000 0 0	
Raoogunge	7th ..	13,000 0 0	11,005 0 0	1,310 0 0	750 0 0	1,304 0 0	174 0 0	4,127 0 0	.....	
Cutwa	7th ..	.....	72,210 0 0	9,306 0 0	.....	36,112 0 0	3,709 0 0	49,238 0 0	20,000 0 0	
Jelaniabad	.....	.....	11,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	229,810 0 0	69,021 30 0	851 0 0	70,725 0 0	27,233 27 0	1,40,353 17 0	44,000 0 0	

## III.

*Advances of Grain up to the last fortnight ending 8th August 1874.*

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Number of applications made.	Amount in quantity.	Number of applications granted up to date.	Quantity.	Quantity advanced up to date.	REMARKS.
Buddier ... ..	665	26,000	527	18,008	16,508	The exact sum of money advanced has not been shown in this statement.
Raneegunge ... ..	196	36,718	27	1,887	1,273	
Bood-bood ... ..	1,011	21,685	261	19,247	19,188	
Cutwa ... ..	3,689	3,20,897	1,806	87,969	36,143	
Culpa ... ..	255	43,255	26	8,622	246	
Jehanabad ... ..	33	6,045	.....	.....	.....	
Total ... ..	5,849	4,06,630	3,251	1,96,818	73,296	

IV.  
Statement of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

REGISTRARS.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of relief centres opened and maintained.	Number of relief centres maintained by planters.	Number of "work-houses or centres for distribution of food and erections of relief."	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRANTS FOR RELIEF.			Amount spent in purchasing articles for aid and giving alms.	REMARKS.
					Men.	Women.	Children.		
Burdwan	District Committee 1; Sub-Committees 20.	1	.....	20 of which 1, first food depot and 1 of Mahanjab	1,291	7,251	4,817	14,599	Rs. 441
Cuttee	Sub-divisional Committee 1; Sub-Committees	1	.....	10 of which 1 of Mahanjab	286	665	431	1,382	.....
Baranagur	Sub-divisional Committee 1; Sub-Committees 20.	2	.....	7	644	1,240	1,028	2,912	.....
Cuttack	Sub-divisional Committee 1; Sub-Committees 20.	1	.....	55	1,040	4,745	4,925	10,710	.....
Jehanabad	Sub-divisional Committee 1; Sub-Committees 40.	.....	.....	5 of which 2 first food depot 1 private food depot	43	75	98	216	.....
Bachabad	Sub-divisional Committee 1; Sub-Committees 20.	1	.....	64 of which 1 of Mahanjab	4,500	17,550	12,000	34,050	.....
	District Committee 1; Sub-divisional Committee 1; Sub-Committees	6	.....	147	8,088	32,032	23,984	67,995	.....
	Total	6	.....	147	8,088	32,032	23,984	67,995	Rs. 441

Reliefs from all relief centres not received.

## V.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief given to respectable persons, required by Government letter  
No. 2361—S. R.

No.	Names of Relief Houses	No. relieved.	No.	Names of Relief Houses	No. relieved.
1.	Polashdanga	68	23.	Higram	80
2.	Tasolee	104	24.	Shor	86
3.	Kistnagar, return not received, but probably less than	400	25.	Shibbattee	98
4.	Nowa	75	26.	Misrapore	10
5.	Kolkole	65	27.	Chetkund	15
6.	Mallosarool	75	28.	Royan	12
7.	Dignagar	175	29.	Bhaskunda	70
8.	Ramslanderpore	170	30.	Debsala	30
9.	Goshkura	158	31.	Hita	35
10.	Boumookhy	200	32.	Maharajah's food depôt	40
11.	Aousgram	206	33.	Shaldanga	25
12.	Pattapore	55	34.	Baghar	25
13.	Gulsi	352	35.	Gopceenathpore	40
14.	Khamo	62	36.	Narigam	40
15.	Jovkistopore	276	37.	Adra	200
16.	Aval	105	38.	Mancoor	204
17.	Bhedra	125	39.	Kota	55
18.	Ramnagar	100	40.	Howrah	75
19.	Omerpore	60	41.	Shirrie	104
20.	Sarepore	150	42.	Bankarce	104
21.	Mullickpore	95			
22.	Jears	105			
				Total	4,556

\* Including 200 weavers.

† Including weavers.

## VI.

## Statement of Charitable Relief Fund up to 8th August 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sub-divisions.	Local amount of subscriptions.	Local subscriptions realised.	Amounts realised doublet by Government.	Remittance from Central or District Relief Committee.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan...	8,116 8 0	7,734 0 0	15,468 0 0	80,000 0 0 29 10 8*	87,404 3 9	32,581 5 9	
Ranchoor...	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	5,500 0 0		9,985 11 9	3,044 4 3	
Calcutta	5,900 0 0	4,747 0 0	9,494 0 0		3,991 11 0	7,493 5 0	
Jehanabad	2,123 0 0	1,812 0 0	3,624 0 0		3,985 2 7	1,992 19 5	
Road-wood	1,193 5 0	1,182 5 0	2,364 10 0		14,292 12 11†	2,450 13 9†	
Cuttack	1,226 0 0	921 1 0	1,842 1 0		7,300 8 3	752 14 9†	
Total	31,297 13 0	19,146 6 0	38,292 12 0	80,039 10 3	1,18,333 6 3	69,988 13 3†	43,343 8 11†

\* Refunded by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

† No returns received this fortnight.

No. 811, dated Hooghly, the 11th August 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Collector of Hooghly,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Abundance or scarcity of food grains in the bazar.—There is no scarcity of food grain in the bazars.

3. Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts.—Prices appear to be slightly rising again, being very nearly what they were in the middle of July.

## QUANTITY BY THE GERS OF 80 TOLARS.

Names of principal marts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Past return.	Present return.	Past return.	Present return.	Past return.	Present return.	Past return.	Present return.	Past return.
	Socrs.	Socrs.	Socrs.	Socrs.	Socrs.	Socrs.	Socrs.	Socrs.	Socrs.	Socrs.
Malabar, in Hooghly	124	12	...	...	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Chitaurab, Khurda Bazar	124	12	...	...	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Balson	...	...	...	...	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Chitaurab, Khurda Bazar	12	124	...	...	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Balson	12	12	12	12	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Chitaurab, Khurda Bazar	12	12	12	12	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Balson	12	12	12	12	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Chitaurab, Khurda Bazar	12	12	12	12	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Balson	12	12	12	12	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Chitaurab, Khurda Bazar	12	12	12	12	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14
Balson	12	12	12	12	24 to 30	24 to 30	13 to 14	13 to 14	14 to 14	14



4. *Information as to the kind and amount of grain in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, &c.*—No reliable information available.

5. *Rainfall, if any.*—The fall at Serampore has been very beneficial and even as far north as Hooghly there has been considerable rain along the banks of the Hooghly; but in the interior and towards the north the fall has been much less, and rain is urgently required.

Date.	ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER.		INTERIOR.
	Serampore.	Hooghly.	Mahanad.
26th July	...	20	62
27th "	...	50	10
28th "	...	21	31
29th "	...	12	21
30th "	...	...	0
31st "	2.61	1.64	24
1st August	...	96	10
2nd "	...	30	36
3rd "	...	99	64
4th "	1.36	08	06
5th "	...	77	13
6th }	2.40	...	04
7th }		23	
8th }		01	
	9.38	6.01	2.51

6. *Prospect of Crops.*—Near Serampore the main rice crop is being planted out, and its prospects are good. In the east of Bansberya, I observed, on the 9th, the crop being planted out on lands watered by artificial irrigation assisted by the rainfall. In Pandooah I found, on the same date, the transplanting not commenced, and the rous crop injured. In Chauditollah, where the rainfall has been about the same as in Hooghly and Bansberya, I am informed by a local zemindar that crops are in the same state as in Pandooah. In Kristonugger, Haripal, Dhunyahally, the rainfall has been less than in Mahanad, and the main rice crop is in a somewhat critical condition.

7. The early rice crop is too far advanced to be in danger of more than partial injury, and in many parts it will be a good crop. Jute is doing well.

8. *Condition of the people.*—The want of rain is generally complained of. Except along the banks of the Hooghly, agricultural operations have been nearly at a stand-still. On the 30th July I visited portions of thanas Bydabatty and Haripal, on the 4th a portion of thana Hooghly, and on the 9th a portion of thanas Bansberya and Pandooah. I found no general distress, but the number of paupers in each village was said to be increasing, and some of the lower class of agricultural laborers have begun to require relief. This has been effected by increasing the light labor system under head C of the Central Committee's notification of the 4th March 1874, and extending it to jungle cutting and drain clearing, and by setting on foot the repairs of a few small roads in thanas Haripal and Kristonugger in the Serampore Sub-division, in which thanas the rainfall has been so slight as not to hinder earth-work.

9. In my visits to the interior, I paid great attention to ascertaining whether the cultivators were in need of Government assistance to enable them to cultivate. It is my opinion at present that where the rain falls sufficiently to enable the rice to be transplanted, the necessary aid from private sources is not withheld. Wherever the soil is sufficiently moist, transplantation appears to be effected. Much work usually done by hired labor is doubtless being performed by the ryots themselves; but this affects only the position of the landless, or nearly landless, class of laborers. Even amongst the latter class my observations lead to the conclusion that distress is rare in comparison with the number of the class.

10. *Grain theft.*—No new cases occurred during the fortnight in the Sudder Sub-division. Only one case is reported to have occurred in Serampore, in which Rs. 3 worth of paddy was stolen from a woman's house.

11. *Condition of special tracts.*—There are no tracts here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12. The following is a statement of relief works under the Road Cess Department. Earth-work is now going on in very few of the roads, but tuffing and smoothing and mason's work still affords employment on the minor works and spreading metal on the more important roads. Earth-work, however, is going on on the Kristonugger to Seetapore and the Atapore

to Rajbhat roads, which are situated in thanas Kristonuggur and Haripal, where the want of rain has thrown agricultural laborers out of work :—

## 11. Statement of Relief Works during the Fortnight ending 6th August 1874.

Names of Roads.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
<b>Hooghly Sub-division.</b>						
Phunyakhali road; metalling	800	Plentiful.	Fair	Rate of the work is paid to Government rice; rate of wages varies 2-3 each.	Supplied by the contractor.	All foreign coolies, except 80 coolies from Pundooah.
Baharungee and Tribany road	10	Ditto	Ditto	By daily labor in Government grain.	Partly by contractor and partly by department.	Completed.
Pundooah to Cutna road; metalling.	90	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not local.
Mugraah to Tribany road	...	...	...	...	...	Completed.
Mootee to Jangram	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Koolahparah to Nishindipore	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies of agricultural classes.
Daktara to Balaghar	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Khoran to Chapra	22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Chandpore to Bakoolah	80	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Baharungee to Chandre	64	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Baharungee to Bhanyakhali	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Nakha to Dugal	7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Taharpore to Manoochpore	...	...	...	...	...	Completed.
Pundooah to Coolies	67	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies of agricultural classes.
Chapra to Sikra	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	By contractor	Ditto ditto.
Dugal to Pakura (only women's work remaining)	53	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Pakura to Mohitpore; (only women's work remaining).	80	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in Government grain.	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Maharad to Gopikantpore	102	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	By department	Ditto under Baboo Jagadishur Bhattacharjee.
Baharungee to Goozoor	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto under Baboo Jorehar Singh.
Thakara to Bhanyakhali	121	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mugraah to Nowraal	25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Joint-Magistrate of Hooghly.
Durgabasso to Karmye	66	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Joykishan Mukherjee.
Mugraah to Bhattachar	...	...	...	...	...	Completed.
Goozoor villages	75	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Kedar Nath Nag of Goozoor.
Total	1,384					
<b>Berampore Sub-division.</b>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road	30	Plentiful.	Fair	Paid in Government grain.	Partly supplied by the contractor and partly by department.	Coolies all imported.
Shankhalla road; metalling	68	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12 coolies are local.
Bydahasty feeder-road; metalling.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13 ditto, and rest imported.
Old Baranoo road; metalling	80	Ditto	Ditto	Paid in Government grain; according to task labour.	Ditto	Nearly 12 coolies are local and the rest imported.
Bydahasty Strand road	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All imported coolies.
Counnagay to Jonye road	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Contractor's supply	No return received; squares taken from last return.
Bhale to Nalund and Junction of Old Baranoo road.	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Anoop Chandra Mukherjee.
Bom to Nandipore road	60	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Jonye to Bora road	21	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	No return received; work believed completed.
Jonye to Baranoo	...	...	...	...	...	Under Baboo Chunder Kant Mukherjee.
Baranoo to Bahak	66	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Department supply.	Under Baboo Kartic Chandra Dirmahoo.
Kristonugore to Sitapore	108	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Sarat Chandra Mukherjee.
Durgabasso to Durgamrampore	84	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Rajkrishna Banerjee.
Bhaddamar to Nandipore	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Contractor's supply	Under the Commission of Berampore.
Aspur to Rajbhat	76	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Hooghly	865					
Total	1,873					

13. The Collector of Mowrah will give the Howrah figures separately.

14. The following laborers were employed daily on works, such as turfing and culvert making, on otherwise completed roads in the Municipalities, Towns, and Unions out of the funds of those bodies:—

Howrah and Chinsurah	...	...	...	...	144
Serampore	...	...	...	...	...
Ooterpah	...	...	...	...	28
Kotrung	...	...	...	...	...
Bullagarh	...	...	...	...	88
Goopiparrab	...	...	...	...	36
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	...	293

15. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following works are in progress:—

Place.	Name of work.	Daily average number of coolies during the fortnight.	Condition.
Biddabally	Kanasudde and Baromatty Canal	94	Good.
	Ordinary embankment repairs	about 84	Good.
	Total	128	

16. The returns of works on tanks, which are being dug or improved from taccave advances, show a daily average number of 374 coolies, of whom 111 are local. Almost all the tanks were completed before the end of July 1874.

17. I give here a comparative statement of coolies employed on relief works as shown in the last and present report:—

	Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under Chairman } Sudder Sub-division	1,035	1,286
of the Road Cess } Serampore Sub-division	728	698
Municipalities, Towns, and Unions	262	293
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage		
Embankment Division	258	128
Employed on works executed from taccave advances	485	374
Total	2,768*	2,667

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

18. The following is an abstract of the railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 1st August 1874:—

##### Up—Outward.

STATIONS.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chandernagore	...	1,779	886	...	4,367	...	5,343	1,779
Howrah	789	229	...	...	8	1	797	230
Muggrah	...	...	177	277	...	...	177	277
Pandooah	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	893	2,008	1,168	278	4,365	1	6,317	2,267

##### Down—Inward.

STATIONS.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	153	...	...	...	...	...	153	...
Chandernagore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandooah	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Total	179	...	...	...	...	...	179	...

\* There appears to have been a clerical error in last return.

## Up-Inward.

STATIONS.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.		TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.	Rice.	Other food-grain.
Serampore	2,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,923	.....
Chandernagore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	4,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,197	.....
Muggra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pundooah	1,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,054	.....
Total	7,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,874	.....

## Down-Outward.

Under 15 miles.

Rice.

Mds.

102

Hooghly

N.B.—The Up-Inward traffic is Government grain.

19.

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED.				AMOUNT SENT OUT.				
STATIONS.	QUANTITY.			NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE.	QUANTITY.			Balance in hand.
	Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.	TOTAL.		Up to date of last narrative.	During the fortnight.	TOTAL.	
	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Hooghly	15,920 20	4,905	19,945 20	Bellagurrah	250 0 0	110 0 0	360 0 0	
Muggra	.....	.....	.....	Goodiparah	382 0 0	.....	382 0 0	
Pundooah	5,017 21	2,880	7,097 21	Chapra	999 0 0	800 0 0	409 0 0	
Serampore	.....	.....	.....	Pundooah	934 10 0	.....	934 10 0	
	22,938 1	6,104	27,044 1*	Soolamgacha	394 0 0	200 0 0	194 0 0	
				Boharad	901 0 0	200 0 0	1,101 0 0	
				Iwarbansing	1,043 0 0	200 0 0	1,243 0 0	
				Basich	427 0 0	100 0 0	527 0 0	
				Hari	415 0 0	.....	415 0 0	
				Khasarrah	412 0 0	700 0 0	1,112 0 0	
				Gurup	440 0 0	100 0 0	540 0 0	
				Sakhalpore	370 0 0	100 0 0	470 0 0	
				Ban	305 0 0	.....	305 0 0	
				Dhanyakhali	303 0 0	.....	303 0 0	
				Ribandipally	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	
				Sahabgar	396 0 0	.....	396 0 0	
				Mugra	419 0 0	.....	419 0 0	
				Randevra	199 10 0	20 0 0	199 10 0	
				Executive Engineer	1,778 0 0	1,500 0 0	2,978 0 0	
				Pohorforasra, &c.	10 20 0	190 0 0	200 20 0	
				Municipality	461 0 0	120 0 0	581 0 0	
				Rakoolah	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0	
				Basna	402 0 0	100 0 0	502 0 0	
				Isamcoordah	574 0 0	.....	574 0 0	
				Taracovee	70 0 0	200 0 0	270 0 0	
				Rajhat	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	
				Noglundhya	150 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0	
				Hari	150 0 0	200 0 0	350 0 0	
				Serampore, by transfer	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	
				Jaugram	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	
				Khuyas	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	
				Total	12,750 28 0	4,640 0 0	17,390 28 0	2,506-6-6
				Amount sent out by the sub-divisional officer of Serampore, along with 21 rice centres in Serampore Sub-division.	2,548 15 0	5,107 10 8	4,649 25 8	2,447-25-8
				Total	15,298 33 0	9,747 10 8	22,046 43 8	5,003-25-6

\* 500 maunds shown again in Serampore figures, as the amount was transferred from Hooghly to Serampore.

20. Statement showing the consumption of Government grain in the district of Hooghly for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874:—

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Shown in Statement D. For the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.
Total allotment of Government grain	.....	Mds. S. C. 26,544 1 0
Total quantity of grain stored	.....	26,544 1 0
Total quantity consumed up to date of last narrative	.....	4,829 12 4

By gratuitous distribution in any shape during the fortnight—

	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hooghly	3,505 21 10	
Serampore	2,042 39 6	
	5,548 21 0	

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 28, 1874. 2941**

**By payment in kind to laborers—**

Houghly .....	2,323	33	12
Serampore .....	480	23	14
By advance to ryots, Serampore .....	13	0	0
<b>Total consumption in fortnight</b> .....	<b>2,816</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total up to date</b> .....	<b>8,735</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight</b> .....	<b>18,194</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight</b> .....	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight</b> .....	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**21. E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.**

	Ra.	A.	P.
Advances for grain as already reported .....	18,000	0	0
Advances under the Tacovee Act up to date of last narrative .....	40,611	0	0

**F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.**

**22. Number of Sub-Committees as yet appointed—**

District Committee .....	1
Sub-divisional Committee .....	1
Sub-Committees .....	47
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>49</b>

**23. Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the three heads is shown below—**

B.			
	Sudder Sub-division.	Serampore Sub-division.	
Men .....	2,090	813	
Women .....	5,707	2,754	
Children .....	3,621	1,093	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,418</b>	<b>4,660</b>	
<b>16,078</b>			
C.			
	Sudder Sub-division.	Serampore Sub-division.	Total.
Men .....	597	23	
Women .....	281	44	
Children .....	4	12	
	<b>882</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>966</b>
D.			
Men .....	77	84	
Women .....	250	142	
Children .....	117	45	
	<b>444</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>718</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....			<b>17,796</b>

24. I am causing inquiry to be made into the large increase over last fortnight's return. Much of the increase is doubtless due to insufficient supervision. An experienced European assistant is wanted, but I will do what I can with my present staff.

**G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.**

25. The disbursements to Executive Engineer and other officers in charge of relief works are as follows:—

*During the Fortnight.*

	Ra.	A.	P.
To Executive Engineer .....	20,000	0	0
Advances for the purchase of food .....	Nil		
<b>Disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements—</b>			
To Nazir for transport of Government grain for Government relief works (up to commencement of fortnight) .....	478	1	10
Payments on account of establishment for storage of grain .....	0	0	0
Miscellaneous .....	5	0	0
	<b>483</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>During the fortnight</b> .....	<b>Nil</b>		
<b>On account of advances for purchase of food—</b>			
Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain .....	Nil		
To traders for purchase of grain .....	Nil		
To municipalities .....	Nil		
To zemindars and others for land improvement during the fortnight .....	Nil		

Local subscription to Relief Committee—		
Up to date of last narrative	...	7,460 15 0
In fortnight	...	Nil
Total	...	7,460 15 0
Government contribution up to date of last narrative ...		
In fortnight	...	Nil
Total	...	7,460 15 0
Received from the Central Committee up to date of last narrative ...		
During the fortnight	...	18,000 0 0
	...	6,000 0 0
Total	...	24,000 0 0
The disbursements are as follows:—		
Up to date of last narrative	...	18,968 2 1
During the fortnight	...	3,255 4 0
Total	...	22,123 6 1

No. 240, dated Midnapore, the 10th August 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,  
To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly report for this district for the period ending the 8th August.

2. With the exception of the last two days, rain has fallen almost every day at the Sudder station, and has been more or less general throughout the district. At Contai the fall has aggregated 15 inches, and has been fully as much as could be desired. At Tumlook it has exceeded 8 inches, and there also the reports are favorable. At Midnapore the fall has just exceeded 6 inches, and the cultivators would like more, though they cannot complain much; but at Gurbetta the fall has only amounted to 3 inches during the fortnight, just enough to prevent the sous crop from suffering further injury, but insufficient to allow of universal transplantation. The Deputy Collector, it will be seen, estimates 5 annas of the cultivable area as still unsown, but it must be remembered that in an undulating country such as Gurbetta, it is only in years of excess rainfall that the highest lands can be utilised.

3. The sous crop throughout the district is variously estimated at from a full average to a low average crop, according to soil and rainfall. The prospects of the amun are, of course, still entirely dependent on the weather for the next 2½ months, and cannot be forecast with any confidence.

4. Prices continue to rise almost everywhere; this is due partly to the cessation of importation from the west frontier, partly to the great reduction of importation from Orissa, partly to the impediment which the rains are to traffic, partly to the difficulty in drying rice and preparing it for the market owing to the wet weather.

5. No one believes that there is an actual deficiency of rice in the district, but all my information tends to shew that it is in fewer hands than before, and the owners are slow to put it into the market; partly because the price is not yet as high as they wish, partly because they have not yet recovered from the panic which was rising three weeks ago from the absence of rain, and are still apprehensive of another short crop.

6. The following list contrasting the prices that obtain now with those obtaining four weeks previously will shew the extent of the rise.

Names of Thanas.		Number of seers per rupee on Saturday, 11th July.	Number of seers per rupee on Saturday, 1st August.	Increase in price per rupee.
		Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Midnapore	...	16	15	1
Debra	...	16	14	1
Narangpur	...	20½	18½	2
Keshipore	...	14½	13	1½
Daspore	...	18	12	1
Salkeme	...	16	13½	1½
Gopechullapore	...	20	18	2
Keshipore	...	16½	12½	4
Jhargram	...	18	13½	4½
Gurbetta	...	10	14	2
Pantoso	...	23	21½	1½
Chanderconah	...	19½	12½	1½
Gubung	...	19	19	0
Contai	...	18	17	1
Dugbhatapore	...	20	19	1
Ghoratal	...	15	14	1
Puttasore	...	20	10	4
Rhagrapore	...	16	16	0
Tumlook	...	16½	14	2½
Keshipore	...	18	16	2
Muskhapora	...	15	14	1
Egra	...	16	10	4
Panchkoarab	...	14½	13½	1
Sootahatta	...	14	13	1
Mundulgram	...	16	10	4

7. It will be seen that the rise has been very great in the North-West, though the list gives the relative prices at the two periods correctly; the absolute prices are somewhat more favourable than they appear, as the sales are all by a local measure called pie, which varies somewhat, but which the police of Beerpore and Jhargram convert into seers at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers per pie. To test this, I measured several pies when in that part of the district, and found that they varied from 1 seer  $8\frac{1}{2}$  chittacks to 1 seer  $7\frac{1}{2}$  chittacks; hence, the calculation of 1 seer 4 chittacks is undoubtedly too low.

8. Retail dealers in rice are almost unknown in the jungle mchals; hence, it is found that great relief is caused by the retail sale of the rice belonging to the Jambonee estate and to the committee when first formed. As long as these stores hold out, we are certain that all who can pay for rice can procure it while our road works, which are still open, afford the assurance that all able-bodied persons can find work. Although, therefore, pinching and distress is universal in the north, and beyond all possibility of question, I hear of nothing approaching starvation, and hope that we have safely tided over the year without any actual charitable relief to the agricultural or labouring classes.

9. To the Tantees our relief measures are continued, and cannot be reduced till prices fall. On the contrary, distress among them is increasing, though relief operations are jealously watched. Fever is beginning to appear, not at present in an aggravated form, but sufficient to increase the effects of scarcity.

10. The statistics of the 4 relief depôts, which have been working during the fortnight, are (daily average)—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Chunderporeah	10	22	13	7	52
Keorpy	4	6	2	2	14
Radhanagar	3	27	8	6	44
Rajnagar	16	96	63		175

No. 322, dated Howrah Collectorate, the 10th August 1874.

From—J. B. WORGAN, Esq., Offg. Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah,  
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to submit the usual report on the weather, prices of rice, &c., for the fortnight ending on Saturday, the 8th instant.

2. The Sudder station rainfall report shows for the 1st week	3.73	Inches.
for the 2nd "	2.16	"
Total for fortnight	5.89	

This is the amount as by the Civil Surgeon's rain gauge. The Court Inspector, who has another, shews 4.59 and 2.31 or 6.80 for the same period, or nearly so. I am doubtful of the correctness of the observations made by the latter, his rain gauge being on the ground, and there being reason to believe that tricks are at times played with it by passers by. The mofussil report shew that the rain has been pretty general and that it has done much good to the crops.

3. The price of common rice during the 1st week of the fortnight was as below:—

Station.	Price per maund.		Quantity per Rupee.	Price per maund preceding week.	
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Sudder station	3	2 0	13	3	2 3
Doomoor	3	2 0	13	3	3 0
Jaggutbullapore	3	10 0	11	3	10 0
Amptah	3	2 0	13	3	1 0
Bagnan	2	12 0	14	2	12 6
Shampore	3	2 0	13	3	2 0
Okoloberiah	2	14 0	14	2	12 0
Sukrail	3	4 0	12	3	4 0
Khanacool	No report received.				

4. As I see that the number of seers per rupee is generally referred to in quoting prices in the report throughout the country and by the Government in its orders, &c., I have determined to adopt this standard; and agreeably to this arrangement, I shew below the prices for the second week of the fortnight, the seer quoted being the seer of 80 talahs—

Station.	Quantity per Rupee.		Quantity in previous week.	
	Seers.		Seers.	
Sudder	13		13	
Doomoor	13		13	
Jaggutbullapore	10		11	
Amptah	13		13	
Bagnan	14		14	
Shampore	13		13	
Okoloberiah	13		14	
Sukrail	12		12	
Khanacool	13		Not received.	

5. From the above it will be seen that, in the first week, prices fell at head-quarters Doomjoor, and Bagnan, and rose at Amta and Oolooberish. In the second week they rose in Juggutbulbupore, Amta, Shampore, and Oolooberish, and fell in Doomjoor. The highest prices prevail in Juggutbulbupore, where common rice is selling at 10½ seers for the rupee. It is cheapest at Bagnan.

6. The District Superintendent's statements of sums expended on relief show small figures. One statement shows eight persons relieved at an expense of Rs. 1-8, and the second shows twenty-five persons to have received Rs. 4-4; or, for the fortnight, (as far as accounts received) thirty-three persons relieved at an expenditure of Rs. 5-10, an average of two and a quarter persons roughly per idem. The Deputy Collector of Moheeroekha reports the expenditure from the moneys with the Khanacool Relief Committee at Rs. 9-6-6. The number of persons is not stated.

7. The Executive Engineer's fortnightly return shows 228 men employed in Howrah and 76 men in Moheeroekha sub-division; much sickness, in the shape of fever, is reported to prevail amongst them.

8. Under the head of Land Improvement there is nothing to report.

9. I regret that the statement of relief expenditure called for in Government Circular No. 4640—S.R. of the 22nd ultimo, up to the end of June is not yet able to be sent, it not having been received from the District Superintendent of Police for his portion of the same.

*Extract from the Fortnightly Return of Coolies employed on the ordinary District Road Works during the fortnight ending 6th August 1874.*

NAME OF ROAD	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payments and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
Howrah Sub-division.						
Old Benares road ... ..	66	The coolies employed on these roads have been for stacking and breaking metal already collected under contract. Government rice has been sent for these roads and the works ordered to be stopped unless the contractors will take it.	Good ...	.....	The contractors supply the tools.	Much sickness amongst the work-people. No less than 75 laid up with fever on the Juggutbulbupore road.
Juggutbulbupore road ... ..	65		Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
Coonagur and Jony's road...	10		Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
Branch Grand Trunk Road	65		Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	
Moheeroekha Sub-division.						
Amta road ... ..	15		Ditto ...	.....	Tools are supplied by the contractors.	Local.
Juggutbulbupore road ... ..	61		Some of these coolies are being attacked with fever and cough.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.

CHINBURAH,

The 6th August 1874.

W. H. WELLS, C.E.,

Executive Engineer, Hooghly & Howrah District.

No. 1860, dated Purulia, the 14th August 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. MOWLARTY, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 10th January 1874, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 9th instant.

#### A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Since the date of my last narrative a favorable change in the weather has again taken place, and the crops which were then suffering from want of rain have recovered, and the transplanting of the main rice crop has again been resumed. The rain which had held off so continuously during the last fortnight, began to fall again on the 25th ultimo, and has since continued pretty general; but more is now wanted, as the high lands into which rice is transplanted are still in some villages too dry to admit of their being planted out. The accounts of the crops are better from all parts of the district than in the immediate neighbourhood of Purulia, which seems generally to get less rain than any other portion of Manbhoom.



From Govindpore the relief officer writes: "The grave fears that were entertained a short time back of another famine have been dispelled by seasonable and copious showers, and the people are cheerfully engaged in transplanting their seedling paddy, which, should the weather continue favorable, transplanting operations ought to be over by the middle of the month. The paddy which was first transplanted shows very well at present, and the rubbee crops are unusually good." From Rughoonathpore it is reported: "The crops all over the country look wonderfully well; a bumper harvest is expected, and the transplanting of paddy is being assiduously pushed on." The relief officer of the Purnia circle writes: "During the fortnight the heavy fall of rain has enabled the ryots to make great progress with the planting out of their second class lands, and there is now every hope that the full area of land will be cultivated, and the outturn a more than usually heavy one." The reports from Manbazar are also favorable, where, until lately, very little progress had been made in transplanting operations.

The rainfall during the fortnight has amounted to 5.57 inches; and up to the 9th instant, from the beginning of the year, to 22.23, which is 8 inches less than the average. The Purnia lake is unusually low for the time of the year, and has only risen about 9 inches from what the water stood in the month of May; but what rain has fallen, has been well distributed, and very little has run to waste.

At present, employment in the fields is everywhere pretty abundant, and the wages earned by the labouring classes fairly remunerative: it is, however, everywhere reported that the cultivators are employing fewer laborers than usual, and that after the transplanting of the rice crop is over, numbers will again be wanting employment. The demand for loans of Government rice also still continues, which the cultivators allege they require to enable them to pay their laborers. They complain that the mahajuns still refuse to make the usual advances, except to a few approved customers; but as the gundli and indian-corn crops are being gathered, the people are now beginning to obtain a fresh supply of food, and are therefore more independent of the mahajuns and far better off than they have been during the last five or six months. It may now be said that the worst effects of the scarcity, which would have developed into famine except for the measures of relief which had been adopted, is now fairly over, and that if the season only continues favorable to the end, prosperity will again resume its usual sway. Crime still continues to be rather below than above the average, and the public health is generally good, although a few cases of cholera still occur, and small-pox is ripe in a few villages which have steadily resisted the introduction of vaccination.

The usual table showing the price of rice and pulses as given by the police up to the 8th instant is given below:—

NAMES OF BAZARS.	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE.		PULSES.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipore	Srs. 14	Srs. 13	Srs. 12	Srs. 12	Srs. 12	Srs. 12
Manbazar	12	12	11	10	10	10
Burrabazar	18	13	12	12	11	10
Echagurh	18	16	16	14	12	10
Jhaldia	13	13	12	12	11	10
Purnia	14	13	12	10	12	12
Govindpore	13	12½	12	12	11	10
Rughoonathpore	19	13	11	13	11	10
Niraha	12	12	11	11	11	11
Gourandih	13	12	11	11	11	10

It will be seen from the above that prices were higher during the last than the preceding fortnight, which I believe was entirely owing to the long break in the rains that continued up to the end of last month; since then prices have I believe fallen, and will continue to do so, if the weather remains favorable.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

As might be expected, the number of people seeking employment on the relief works has greatly decreased. The rate of daily wages was reduced on all the minor relief works

from the 28th ultimo, a piece all round, from that which is given in the margin, and piece-work from 2½ to 2 annas per 100 cubic feet. The work on village tanks has now been stopped, both on account of most of them having partially filled with water, and from employment on them being no longer required. The daily rate of wages paid to the laborers on the roads has also been reduced, as above, during the time transplanting is going on, but will be raised to its former rate as soon as that operation is completed. The average number of persons employed on the roads during last fortnight was 5,008 against 5,282 during the previous fortnight, showing a decrease of 282.

The number of minor relief works carried on by the relief officers is given in

Names of Circles.	Number of tanks.	Number of laborers.
Govindpore circle	11	2159
Rughoonathpore western circle	8	119
" " eastern "	16	884
Purulia circle	20	218
Manbazar "	9	44
Total	59	1,474

the margin. The number was gradually reduced during the fortnight, and very few, if any, will appear in the next narrative. The laborers on these tanks were paid entirely in grain, into which the money rate was converted at 12 seers per rupee. The expenditure of Government grain in carrying on these minor relief works during the fortnight was 123 maunds 16 seers 14 chittacks exclusive of the Rughoonathpore eastern circle and the Manbazar circle, from where the particulars have not been received.

The quantity of grain expended on the roads was much greater, but cannot be given, as no returns are made by the contractors, who pay for the grain either as they take it, or directly their bills are cashed. It is now taken by them wherever grain can be made available, which it now is, all over the district where works are going on, except in the Manbazar circle, where, for want of roads and bridges, it has not been found possible to convey grain in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the group officers, sub-committees, the cultivators, and contractors. Arrangements are, however, in progress, by which the difficulties there also will I hope soon be overcome.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The whole of the extra 30,000 maunds of Government grain having been received at Burrakar, this is now being carted from there down to a large gola which has been constructed at Desarghat on the north bank of the Damudah river: from there it is crossed over to the gola at Hijlighat, and then conveyed in carts sent there from Rughoonathpore. The portion of this allotment required for the Purulia circle is being brought in carts sent from the Sudder station. None but covered carts are used, so that the grain is kept perfectly dry and undamaged by the rain.

There being a difficulty about procuring carriage to transport grain to the minor gola in Murardih in Pergunnah Chowrahi, the cultivators were told that if they wanted more grain on loan they must provide the carriage themselves. On this, the relief officer says: "Carts and bullocks and porters, male and female, flocked into Hijli and carried off in a day the local allotment of a thousand maunds." This practice has been found very successful all over the district where impassable nullahs and rivers have not to be crossed, and the distances are not very great, and is a pretty fair test as to whether the grain is actually required.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The quantity of Government grain received and stored in the five circles into which this district has been divided is as follows:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Govindpore circle	68,182	6	10
Rughoonathpore, west circle	53,784	6	4
Ditto east "	48,042	23	14
Purulia circle	39,086	10	0
Manbazar "	20,464	16	5

From the Govindpore circle 3,000 maunds is being transferred to Axta in Khaspel, contained within the Purulia circle; the Rughoonathpore eastern circle has still to receive 18,457 maunds, the Purulia circle 9,934, and the Manbazar circle 585 maunds.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No money advances have been made during the fortnight.

The loaning out of Government grain to cultivators, non-cultivators on security, gifts to chowkedars and paid to tabedars employed on relief duty during the fortnight and up to the 9th instant was as below:—

To Cultivators—	Fortnight.		Up to 9th August 1874.	
	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.
In the Govindpore circle	659	30 0	47,019	98 0
" Rughoonathpore, west circle			29,049	3 0
" " east "	1,216	0 0	30,112	20 0
" Purulia circle	2,123	6 0	22,741	23 0
" Manbazar "			11,944	31 10
Total	4,098	36 0	1,46,865	30 10
To Non-cultivators—				
In the Govindpore circle			308	11 14
" Rughoonathpore, west circle			620	23 0
" " east "	28	0 0	544	0 0
" Purulia circle	1	20 0	88	20 0
" Manbazar "				
Total	29	20 0	1,670	14 14

To Cheekaders--		Fortnight.	Up to 9th August, 1876.
		Md. S. C.	Md. S. C.
In the Guydonpore circle	...	1	584 0 0
" Bagboothapore, west circle	...	164 0 0	414 30 0
" " east "	...	170 0 0	498 0 0
Purulia circle	...	145 14 0	405 23 0
Manbazar "	...	...	81 30 0
	Total	469 14 0	1,668 22 0
To Tabadars		8 10 "	902 28 "

Loaning out to the cultivators is still being continued in most of the pergunahs, but as a considerable quantity of rice will be required, with which to pay the laborers on the roads, sufficient will be reserved for this purpose and for being made over to the road contractors to enable them to pay their laborers in grain.

F. (a).—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT.

The number of group circles has not changed since the date of the last report, and are

Gondapore circle		2,187
Raghunanthpore,	west circle	1,948
Ditto	east "	2,860
Purulia circle		2,015
Mandbar "		3,498
	Total	12,508

295. The number of persons receiving uncooked rice from the group officers is given in the margin, showing altogether an increase of 1,888 persons. The increase and decrease in each circle is also given in the margin. No sufficient reason has been assigned for it by the relief officers in whose circles an increase has taken place; but the persons thus relieved are stated to be helpless children, decrepid and aged people without relatives to help them.

Govindpore circle, increase	...	...	...	239
Raghonathpore, west circle, decrease	...	...	...	239
Ditto east " increase	...	...	...	346
Purba circle, decrease	...	...	...	530
Maubazar " increase	...	...	...	1,040

diseased persons whose bodily ailments preclude them from doing any work, widows and women of good caste, unaccustomed to manual labor, who are in extremely destitute circumstances. The latter ought more properly to be provided for out of the relief funds and classed under heading D, but as they only receive rice, and this will all have to be paid for out of the general relief fund, it matters very little as to the manner in which the relief is being administered. The relief officers have been again called upon to revise their lists of persons receiving relief from the group officers, and as the crops on the high lands will soon be out, there is every prospect of its being possible to reduce the numbers considerably during the current month.

## F (6.)—CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES

Classified as directed; the sums expended during the fortnight, according to the returns submitted by the relief officers up to the 8th instant, are as given below:—

		B.	C.	D.
		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
In the Govindpore circle		201 7 1		
10	Rughoonathpore, west circle	340 4 11	100 11 9	
10	Diigo east "	651 8 0	100 11 9	
10	Purulia circle	328 15 10	618 1 1	68 15 4
10	Manbasar "	56 7 11	21 9 6	783 14 6
Total		1,636 4 9 11	1,813 14 10	829 13 10

The number of persons receiving relief according to the above classification during the fortnight under report were—

		B.	C.	D.
In the Gwintpore circle	...	618	...	...
" Bughomathpore west circle	...	1,321	1,813	...
" Ditto east "	...	2,811	303	...
" Paralia circle	...	99	400	125
" Mantasser "	...	99	99	3,354
Total	...	4,760	2,205	2,389

These returns also show there is an increase in the number of persons being provided for by the relief committees, but in these, as well as in the returns furnished of the number being supplied with rice by the group officers, I believe a portion of the increase can be accounted for by the fact that the previous returns were incomplete, especially from the Manabzar and Govindpore circles. The number being provided for, which altogether amount to 21,948, I consider far too large; but as up to the date of the returns sent in by the relief officers no grain of any sort had been gathered in, the impoverished classes must have been just as badly, if not worse, off than they have been at any previous time during the present scarcity, so that no reduction, but on the contrary some increase, was to have been expected.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last

Rs. A. P.

RETREIIVE.

2,48,460 1 8

*Expenditure during the Fortnight.*

## On Relief Works—

No. 1.—1st Section, Chaitman road—Purulia to Kantadi	164 8 6
2.—1st " Kantadi to Chota Urma	92 8 6
3.—2nd " Chota Urma to Jajodi	160 0 0
4.—3rd " Jajodi to Jandi	247 8 0
5.—4th " Jandi to Subarnoreha	311 13 0
6.—Road from Hospital to English School	10 5 0
7.—1st Section, Bankoora road—Purulia to Singhasar	183 8 9
8.—2nd " Singhasar to Ludhurka	183 19 0
9.—3rd " Ludhurka to Haurah	94 5 0
10.—4th " Haurah to Chatna boundary	187 8 6
11.—Charra junction	118 8 0
12.—Road from Danda to Burrabasar	17 8 0
13.—1st Section, Manbasar road—Purulia to Chipida	322 10 3
14.—Road from Manbasar to Kasipora—Ledadi to Palgaon	12 3 9
15.—Hasarabagh road—Gosi river to Hasarabagh boundary	799 7 6
16.—1st Section, Manbasar road—Chipida to Kenda	304 14 6
17.—2nd " Kenda to Manbasar	173 10 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,304 1 6</b>

## Establishment and contingences

## Transport of Government grain

## Grant-in-aid to Charitable Relief Fund

Total

Grand total up to end of fortnight

2,50,066 0 10

## Disposal of Government grain—

M. S. C.

## 1st.—Grain disposed of up to date of last report

1,06,560 5 5

## 2nd.—Grain disposed of during the fortnight—

## A.—By sale to laborers

361 37 1

## B.—Ditto to public

40 0 0

## C.—In charitable relief or in any other way

12,304 19 9

Total

1,50,996 12 15

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road constructions.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds. S. O.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
Govindpore ...	5th Aug. 1874	70,000	67,393 25 10	1,839 7 4	1,376 18 0	47,326 39 14	664 7 8	51,206 12 10	.....	3,000
Rughoonathpore. W. C.	6th "	47,500	53,785 6 4	3,677 37 13½	1,083 25 0	29,677 31 9	634 30 4½	35,024 4 10½	.....	1,500
Ditto, E. C.	6th "	61,500	48,042 33 14½	2,030 7 7½	1,653 3 6	36,666 20 0	1,909 3 12	42,280 34 9½	1,000 0 0	2,000
Purulia ...	4th "	40,000	29,622 10 "	.....	2,789 23 12	24,239 26 0	2,330 57 4	29,350 6 0	8,000 0 0	6,000
Manbassar ...	12th "	21,000	20,464 16 5	40 0 0	1,800 13 8	15,892 2 7	532 16 0	18,265 27 5	.....	.....

No. 45 M.A., dated Calcutta, the 11th August 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,  
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

In continuation of my No. 42 M.A., dated 28th July 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 25th July 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report\* for the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.

2. I am in hopes that the Collector, in his paragraph 4, has under-estimated the aggregate outturn of the sown crop from the district, as other accounts say that the crop is, speaking generally, an extraordinarily good one as it stands, and as a very large additional area has been sown, after making allowance for the deficiency in the northern part of the distressed tract, I expect the outturn to be decidedly larger than that of an ordinary year.

3. I find from the relief works returns that there have been considerable fluctuations in the number of people employed on the relief works lately.

4. The mistake made in sending the Government grain from Calcutta to the Burdwan district instead of to Kaleegunge in Nuddea is to be regretted. The consequences might have been serious.

No. 903—S.R., dated Kishnagar, the 10th August 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,  
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

In submitting my narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending Saturday the 8th instant, I have the following remarks to make:—

1. The supply in the bazars continues about the same, and is in most places adequate to the demand. The new rice has not yet come into the market, but the harvest has commenced in some parts, and the grain is used for private consumption; where this is the case, the market is becoming a little easier. The insufficiency of the stock in the distressed tracts has been all along reported. The recent importation of Government rice will give some relief. It is reported that the stock of food-grains in thanas Karimpore and Tehatta, in sub-division Meherpore, and in thana Jaguli in sub-division Ranaghat, is low, but the mahajans are pretty sure to keep nothing in reserve; they will either lend or sell their stocks, and this, with the aid of private trade, will suffice to carry the people through till the present sown crop is harvested.

2. The subjoined table will show the kinds and prices of grain selling in the principal marts of the districts:—

	Common rice.		Kaol.	Mag.	Mutar.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Kooshtea	2 12	3 4	2 2	2 12	2 0
Coomarcolly	2 12	3 0	2 4	2 12	2 2
Santipur	3 0		2 4	3 0	2 8
Ranaghat	3 2		2 6	3 0	2 8
Chaugda	3 15		2 5	3 0	2 6
Bongong	3 0				
Kishnagar	3 0		3 4	3 0	

The price of rice during the fortnight under review shows a slight upward tendency, due, no doubt, to the scantiness of the rainfall.

3. I have nothing to add regarding the actual stock in hand to what I have stated in my previous narratives.

4. The jolly dhan, bhura, and cheena, have been harvested, and they are coming into the market, but the quantity has been so small as not materially to influence prices. There has been sufficient rain during the fortnight in the neighbourhood of the Sudder station, but in the district generally there has been much less than is required. The amun dhan is being generally thrown back. In the northern part of the distressed tract the deficiency of rain has been most lamentable; and it is estimated that, be the weather as favorable as it may, not more than half a crop of sown can be gathered. Even that which will be reaped has been delayed at least three weeks or a month by the drought; other parts of the district have been more fortunate, and probably the injury will not be more than one-fourth of the crop, if so much; considering, however, the increased area of land sown this year with sown paddy, the outturn of sown will still be equal to a full crop of an ordinary year. The amun seed-beds have somewhat improved in appearance, and to transplant, advantage is being taken of the recent rain. Jute is generally thriving; sugarcane is doing very well; arhar and chilies also look promising; indigo is being manufactured, and a good outturn is anticipated.

5. I am far from thinking that upon the whole distress has increased. No special cases of misery have been reported. With the rise in the price of rice a certain amount of pressure has no doubt been felt throughout the district, but this pressure, I believe, is not so urgent as to call for aid from the hands of Government.

6. \* Though the high price of food-grains has had some effect in diminishing consumption of excisable articles, yet no marked decrease in revenue is observable.

7. It is generally believed by all classes of people that the pressure which they now feel will cease within the course of two or three weeks time when the present *adus* crop has been gathered. No other tracts, save in which relief works have already been commenced, will need any assistance from Government in the shape of relief.

8. The steps taken to alleviate the distress that to a certain extent existed in thanas Tehatta, Karimpore and Gangui, in sub-division Maherpore, have proved adequate. No more relief measures are required there, as the aspect of affairs has changed for the better. The Deputy Collector of Bongong says that he visited some of the villages in thana Moheshpore where distress was reported to exist, but found there nothing to call for Government assistance. A serious mistake occurred in the despatch of Government rice from Calcutta, which might have led to fatal consequences. The supply of 20,000 maunds mentioned in my last narrative was misent to Cutwa, but we, unaware of this, collected carts and boats and coolies for its distribution, and day after day anxiously waited its arrival at Kaleegunge. As no news of the shipment arrived, I was obliged, notwithstanding the Government orders, to send money, and my having done so was most fortunate, for it was not till I had communicated with Mr. Toynbee that the state of the case was ascertained. Mr. Toynbee at once despatched another shipment, and in the meantime I applied to the Deputy Collector of Cutwa for 5,000 maunds of rice, which he immediately supplied. The relief officers husbanded their resources with very great care, and this carried the people through till the shipment arrived. It is with feelings of great satisfaction that I am able to say that no fatal results have followed the temporary diminution of relief, and that all cause for anxiety is now at an end. The unpropitious character of the weather has thrown back the crops so much that but little can be done this month towards diminishing the extent of the relief. To stop it or to reduce it greatly at present would merely undo all that we have been doing, for it is, I regret to say, quite certain that there are still thousands who must depend upon Government and the relief committee for their lives. The Assistant Magistrate of Kooshtea thus writes about the effect of the late rise of the river:—"The losses by inundation in this sub-division were not serious, but they have tended to check the downward tendency of prices, and rice is now as dear as it was three weeks ago."

9. The construction of village roads and embankments is going on in the distressed parts, and the number of laborers resorting to them for employment has increased. These people, however, prefer their own work to ours, and the number will certainly decrease when the reaping of the *aus* and transplanting of the *aman* begin. In consequence of a report from the Deputy Collector of Ranaghat that the laborers in one portion of his sub-division (which we have all along been watching) were in want of work, I applied for and obtained 500 maunds of rice, which was sent up to Ranaghat by Mr. Toynbee by rail. The number of persons now employed on relief works may be estimated at 2,500.

10. Owing to the rise of water in the several rivers that flow by and through this district, traffic has increased in nearly all the sub-divisions.

11. Charitable relief is being distributed both in the Debagram and Mooragatcha circles.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS.

12. No advances under Land Improvement Act have been made during the fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure on account of relief works...	1,208	10	9
Total	1,208	10	9

STATEMENT OF THE BURDWAN MAHARAJAH'S RELIEF OPERATIONS  
FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 8TH AUGUST, 1874.

## BURDWAN.

*Sudder Bulla*.—During the last fortnight a decided change for the worse has manifested itself. The number of applicants for relief at the Burdwan Sudder Bulla has largely increased. The large daily average of 1,580 having been maintained throughout the 14 days. On one day, the 24th ultimo, the number was over 1,800. The increase is partly attributable to the rise in the price of rice in the bazar, but there is, unfortunately, no doubt that a number of people are coming in from the interior, and that this number is daily increasing and is already much larger than it was in the early days of the scarcity. Fifteen cases of actual distress have been reported as presenting themselves, but no particulars were given in the report. A further distribution of cloth has taken place and milk is being given to children.

## BOOD-BOOD.

The number of persons receiving cooked food at the annachattra at Bood-bood has slightly diminished, but 150 persons of respectable family are receiving rations of raw rice upon the recommendation of the Government relief superintendent. The Darogah reports that the state of the people is becoming worse than it was. Here as in Burdwan milk is given to children, and invalid diet to the sick.

## KEDINA.

Owing to an arrangement made by the Collector of Hooghly, by which the possibility of imposture is considerably diminished, the number of the recipients of cooked food has decreased to a daily average of 400. On the other hand, the number of respectable persons receiving charity has risen to 193. The Darogah reports favourably of the condition of the paupers.

## CULNA.

The condition of this place is certainly not improving. There are complaints of distress on every side, and though there is, no doubt, a certain element of exaggeration in them they have some foundation. The people of the town do not appear to be suffering, but it is from the back lying villages the complaints principally come. In consequence of this state of things it has been resolved to establish five additional depôts in thana Culna, viz., at the villages Gram Culna, Manikbar, Tehatta, Kadpara, Kooshodanga; arrangements have been made for immediately opening these depôts. Uncooked food will be distributed at the rate of twelve chittacks for each adult and six chittacks for each child, and this relief will be distributed in accordance with lists furnished by the Government relief officers to the Darogahs in charge of the depôts.

*Relief Works*.—Two hundred and twenty-five able-bodied persons have been daily provided with employment at various places during the past fortnight.

A tabulated statement showing the daily average number of persons receiving relief at the Raj depôts is annexed.

*Statement showing the daily average Number of People relieved during the fortnight ending 8th August 1874.*

Number of people working at different relief works—		
Rassan Bagh	...	48
Tara Bagh	...	18
Ryan tank	...	61
Different roads	...	60
Culna	...	70
Total		225
Number of lower caste people receiving charitable relief—		
Burdwan, raw food	...	1,597
Bood-bood, cooked food	...	680
Culna, raw food	...	750
Kedina, cooked food	...	400
Total		3,607
Number of higher caste people receiving raw rice, &c.—		
Bood-bood	...	161
Culna	...	28
Kedina	...	193
Total		372
Grand total		4,304

RAIPUR, CULNA, the 12th August 1874.

M. C. BURDWAN, Maharaj, Adhraj.



CINCHONA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS IN BRITISH SIKKIM FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH LAST.

No. 2994, dated Calcutta, the 20th August 1874.

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I AM directed to submit to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, the accompanying letter No. 60C, dated the 8th June, from Dr. King, in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, with enclosure, being the (twelfth) annual report on the Government plantations in British Sikkim for the year ending 31st March last.

2. In laying this report before the Governor-General in Council, I am to express the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor at the degree of success which has marked the operations of the year. The plantations have arrived at a stage which permits us no longer to characterize them as experimental, but indicates plainly that the care and expenditure which have been bestowed upon them for so many years will have a practical result. The canker, concerning which fears were expressed before the Cinchona Commission in 1871, has proved to be simply one of those casual dangers to which young plantations are exposed; while we have at last learned to recognize the precise conditions of soil, &c., under which the tree thrives. The uneven quality of the hill soils is now well understood; and instead of attempting to remedy the patchy appearance of the plantations hitherto regarded as an evil, only such spots are now selected for planting as are marked by the known condition of success. In the language of Dr. King, "the newer plantations, therefore, are patchy from the beginning, and are of choice." The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand that the intention has been abandoned of filling up the numerous blanks in the plantations where single trees have been damaged or choked by grass, but that no attempt will be made to replant spots where the trees have died out from the unsuitability of the soil.

3. The hope expressed in the last report, that Mr. Gummie would be able to increase the area under cultivation to nearly 2,000 acres during the year under notice, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, has been more than realized, and "Government now possess in Sikkim about 2,000 acres under quinine-producing cinchonas;" 247,000 trees of the *Succirubra* variety and 122,000 of the *Calisaya* having been planted during the period. This success has been achieved in spite of the early termination of the rains, which brought planting operations to a premature close, and indicates much earnestness and activity on the part of Dr. King's staff.

4. About three and a quarter millions of trees are now planted out, consisting mainly of the two great varieties—

Cinchona Succirubra	2,550,000
Cinchona Calisaya	476,500

The Government of India will observe that, practically, the plantations are now confined to these two varieties, the former producing the red, and the latter the yellow bark of commerce. *C. Officinalis* and the three or four other varieties of which the growth has been attempted have practically been abandoned, the soil being found unfavorable to their growth. Dr. King notices, however, the existence on the plantations of a supposed "hybrid" cinchona, the bark of which, upon analysis, was found to be rich in quinine, and every effort is being made to propagate this variety, experience showing that it grows well in Sikkim, and at a higher level than the *Calisaya*. The discovery of this "hybrid," which Dr. King thinks may possibly prove to be not a hybrid at all, but a distinct species of cinchona, is an interesting fact of the report, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that, in addition to 6,000 plants of this variety in permanent cultivation, there are 34,000 cuttings and seedlings in the gardens.

5. The earnestness with which Mr. Howard, in the correspondence of October last, lately forwarded to this Government by the Government of India, urges upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State that the Indian *C. Succirubra*

belongs to the cinchonidine rather than the quinine-producing varieties of the tree, must invest the discovery of any new variety, producing quinine in quantity, with great importance. It is satisfactory, however, to observe in this connection that Mr. Howard believes "the sulphate of cinchonidine to be the very best means" the Government possesses in these plantations of bringing the medicine in a completely effectual form within the means of the people.

His Honor observes that Dr. King's attention appears hardly as yet to have been directed to the value of this more common alkaloid; and that he urges an alternative preparation of bark, in use on some of the plantations amongst the coolies, as a means of bringing the specific within the reach of the poorer classes. His remarks upon the matter are so important, that the Lieutenant-Governor would bring them to the special notice of the Governor-General in Council. He says—

"It is sometimes urged (especially in England) that cinchona planting is being overdone, and that quinine is not an article for which the demand will increase, simply because it may become cheap. This opinion is, I believe, held in entire ignorance of the fact that quinine, the only reliable remedy in the treatment of Indian diseases, is at present almost unobtainable by the mass of the population of India. The annual supply allowed to a charitable dispensary (and in most districts the dispensary is the only place where quinine can be had) is, as far as my experience goes, equal to the actual demand of only a few days in the year. This medicine is given at a dispensary only to what the official in charge considers 'bad cases,' others are put off with doses of chireya, atea, or some other and inefficient substitute for quinine.

"The consumption of quinine in India is no index to the quantity that is required, but only to the quantity which can be afforded of so very costly a drug. But however much the cinchona alkaloids may be cheapened, they must (as involving a costly process of manufacture) always be comparatively high in price, and I think some of the inferior twig bark, which will continue to be yielded on the plantations, might be advantageously utilized in making a strong decoction or a liquor of bark. Such a preparation might be concentrated, so that half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful would, mixed in water, form a dose. A preparation of this sort is in use in some plantations known to me, has been tried amongst the coolies in this plantation, and is reported an efficient medicine in convalescence from fever, and in the milder attacks even from the beginning."

Dr. King will be requested to be good enough to submit a further report upon this suggestion, after communication with Mr. Wood, the Quinologist, and upon a review of Mr. Howard's letter referred to above.

6. The arrival of Mr. Wood on the Sikkim Plantations will now place them on a footing of equality with those on the Nilgiris, which have for so many years had the advantage of a resident chemist, who, by careful and repeated analysis of the bark, has been able to give a more scientific culture to the plantations than has hitherto been possible in Sikkim. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that owing to the delay in forwarding from home the apparatus and chemicals for the laboratory, Mr. Wood's operations have been greatly delayed.

7. In Mr. Secretary Hume's letter No. 208, dated 21st June 1873, the Government of India has estimated that with 2,000 acres of successful planting, there will be a steady yearly supply of not less than 150,000lbs. of dry bark available for the analyst from the end of 1877; but Dr. Henderson, who was in charge of the plantations during Dr. King's absence, estimates Mr. Wood's requirements at half a ton of bark per working day, or 336,000lbs. a year, fully to utilize his services and appliances. The Lieutenant-Governor observes from the present report that about 16,000lbs. of dry bark were obtained during the last year from thinnings and prunings of the plantations, and that the yield will probably be 70,000lbs. in the present season from the same operations. The yield of last season has thus fallen very far short of the estimate in the last annual report (50,000lbs.). His Honor presumes that this is attributable to the fact that it is undesirable to accumulate stores of the bark in so damp a climate, but Dr. King's attention will be called to the matter. He will also be asked to state whether negotiations of any kind have been opened with the proprietors of the Pomung Plantation for purchasing the bark of that estate, concerning which His Honor addressed the Government of India in letter No. 376 of 9th February last, from this Department.

8. While on this point, I am directed to notice that this Government has not yet received any account-sales of the 60 cases of bark shipped to

London in 1872-73, nor of the final disposition of the 57 cases containing 3,500 lbs. in Calcutta at the date of last report; information on both points is much desired.

9. As this undertaking is now passing out of the purely experimental into the commercial stage, it becomes necessary that a set of account books should be opened on the plantations, and an annual balance sheet prepared, in which the expenditure and receipts, the cost of cultivation and manufacture, the produce, stock, and sales of the plantations, should be clearly recorded. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive an expression of the views of the Governor-General in Council as to the form in which the accounts should be started, as it may be expedient to open them with a debit balance of such proportion of their cost up to date, as may be deemed proper. We have entered upon this experiment in the hope of being able to prepare this medicine so cheaply, as to place it ultimately within reach of the poor; and it is desirable to mark the advances which are made towards the attainment of this purpose, by the keeping of systematic accounts.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that Dr. King appears to have overlooked the call made by this Government upon his predecessor in No. 1899, dated 22nd July 1873, for a statement of the cost at which "the mapping and measurement of the plantations could be effected," and the estimate will be again called for.

11. His Honor would have been glad if the report had confirmed the hope raised by Dr. Henderson that "seedlings self-sown" were becoming common on the plantations and in the neighbourhood. Dr. King will be asked to notice the point in his next report, which the Lieutenant-Governor also hopes will contain some information concerning the prosecution of experiments with manure under Mr. Wood's direction.

12. I am to add that Sir Richard Temple is greatly obliged to Dr. King for his interesting report, and trusts that the Governor-General in Council will be satisfied with the energy which has marked all the operations of the year on the part of Dr. King, Dr. Henderson who acted for him in his absence, and the staff.

No. 60C, dated Mungpoo near Darjeeling, the 8th June 1874.

From—GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the annual report on the Government Cinchona Plantation, British Sikkim, for the year ending 31st March 1874.

*Twelfth Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantations in British Sikkim, by GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., F.L.S., Superintendent, Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal.*

1. *Condition of the plantation.*—This is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The disease, concerning which such fears were expressed in some of the evidence given before the Cinchona Commission in 1871, is found, as I anticipated, to be comparatively harmless. Here and there, even in fair soil, a tree is attacked by it, but on cutting down the diseased stem healthy shoots are found to spring readily from the stump. I think this disease may, therefore, be classed with the minor dangers to which all plantations of young trees are more or less exposed. The older trees continue to grow satisfactorily, and some parts of the newer planting, in the richer soil and drier climate of the lower end of the Rangpo Valley, are about as fine as could be desired. The general appearance of the plantation is no doubt patchy, and will remain so. As explained in previous reports, the soil of the Sikkim hills is most uneven in quality. Cinchona cannot be induced to grow in spots which do not exactly suit it. We have now learned to recognize the kind of places where it is likely to do well, and in making extensions only such spots are selected. The newer parts of the plantation are therefore patchy from the beginning, and are so of choice.

2. *Species in cultivation.*—The plantations practically consist of trees of the two species yielding, respectively, red and yellow bark (*Cinchona Suesurubra* and *C. Calisaya*) in the proportion of about two millions of the former to three hundred thousand of the latter. The cultivation of the species yielding brown bark (*Cinchona officinalis*) has been abandoned because it does not thrive in the climate of Sikkim, while the cultivation of the species yielding the grey barks of commerce has been given up because grey barks are so poor in quinine. *Cinchona Pitayensis*, of which a few plants were received from the India Office about three years ago, will apparently not

thrive in Sikkim; but this is of the less moment as Pitayo bark is, I am informed, of little value compared to yellow (*Calisaya*) bark. The great preponderance of *Succirubra* trees in the plantations is not due to a preference for that species over *Calisaya*, but to the fact that the red bark tree is hardier, much more easily propagated, and has a much wider range as regards conditions of growth than *Calisaya*. Artificial propagation of *Calisaya* by cuttings proved very much more difficult than similar propagation of *Succirubra*, and until two years ago (owing to the slowness of the *Calisaya* trees to yield seed), we had to depend entirely on such means for multiplying it; whereas *Succirubra* has been seedling freely for years. At last, however, we have raised a large supply of *Calisaya* seed, and I trust before many months are over, to be able to report half a million of plants in the nursery beds, and if the funds at my disposal be sufficient, a large proportion of these may be permanently planted out before the end of the current financial year. Red bark, although rich in its total yield of alkaloids, contains less quinine than yellow bark, and in a less easily extracted form. It is therefore less esteemed by manufacturers of quinine. Moreover, red bark can still be procured in considerable quantity from South America, while yellow bark, on the contrary, is scarce. The yellow bark tree promises to grow well in Sikkim, and now that Government have the means of extending its cultivation I am strongly of opinion that they should do so. There is another species in cultivation in the plantation which in some former reports was referred to as "the hybrid." The first plant of this appeared amongst a set of seedlings raised from seed got some years ago from Dr. Thwaites, F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanical Garden, Ceylon, a gentleman to whom we owe supplies of many other valuable seeds and plants. It is possible that this may turn out to be a distinct species and not a hybrid. Analysis of its bark shows it to contain much quinine. Since the discovery of this fact every effort has been made to propagate this variety. Experience, moreover, proves that it grows well in Sikkim and at a higher level than *Calisaya*. Of this variety, about 6,000 plants are in permanent cultivation, and I hope before another year to add largely to this number. A form similar to this sprung up accidentally in some of the Nilgiri plantations, and for a packet of seed of the Nilgiri variety I have to thank Mr. Molvor.

3. *Summary of the year's work.*—During the past year, 247,000 red bark (*Succirubra*) trees, 122,000 yellow bark (*Calisaya*), and 6,000 of "the hybrid," have been planted out. These figures would have been higher but for the sudden and early termination of the rains, which brought planting operations to a premature close. As will be seen by the appended returns, the stock of seedlings in nursery beds has been kept up to the usual extent. The annual repairs have been given to the plantation roads and bridges, and the necessary alterations have been made in fitting the existing buildings at Rungbee for the use of the recently appointed Quinologist.

4. *Manure.*—A limited number of plants were treated with Compton's patent manure, the effect of which in stimulating growth was vigorous but evanescent. About seven hundred plants were liberally manured with cow-dung. Hitherto no difference in growth has been perceptible in these plants; but, as was the case in the Nilgiri plantation, the quality of the bark may have been improved. Samples of the bark will therefore be made over to the Quinologist for report. Supplies of guano, ammonio-sulphate, and castor-oil cake have been got, and it is intended to apply these to a select number of plants at the beginning of the ensuing rainy season.

5. *Appointment of a Quinologist.*—Mr. C. H. Wood, the gentleman sent out by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as quinologist for these plantations, arrived in October, and located himself at Rungbee. There was considerable delay in the forwarding of Mr. Wood's apparatus and chemicals—indeed some of the former has not yet reached him, and Mr. Wood's operations have consequently been greatly delayed. In order to avoid expense, as far as possible, no new buildings have been erected for Mr. Wood, and but a comparatively small sum (about fifteen hundred rupees) has been spent in adapting those at Rungbee for his purposes. Mr. Wood occupies, as a dwelling-house, the bungalow first built at Rungbee, while the more recently erected inspection bungalow there has been fitted up as his laboratory. By Mr. Wood's appointment the Sikkim plantations will be on a footing of equality with those on the Nilgiris, which have for so many years had the advantage of a resident chemist, who, by careful and repeated analysis of their produce, has been able to give a scientific direction to cinchona cultivation.

6. *Yield of bark.*—No trees have been cut for the sake of their bark; but in a few places where the trees stood too closely together, some thinning and pruning has been done. These operations have yielded about 16,000 pounds of dry bark, part of which has been made over to the Quinologist. The remainder has been stored until he can use it. There are also in store about 16,000 pounds of dry bark got from last year's thinning and pruning. At the end of the ensuing rainy season a good deal more pruning and thinning will have to be undertaken in the interest of the older trees, and this will probably yield about 70,000 pounds more of dry bark. During the year no bark has been sent to England for sale, but 2,000 pounds have been supplied to the Presidency Medical Depot.

7. *Expenditure and revenue.*—The budget allotment for the past year was Rs. 55,618, while the expenditure, exclusive of Mr. Wood's pay, but inclusive of the expenditure on his factory, amounted to only Rs. 50,471. There is thus a saving of Rs. 5,147. Mr. Wood has now got a separate budget allotment and draws his own bills, and henceforth the plantation and quinology accounts will be distinct. The sum of Rs. 1,613, received for the sale of bark

to the Medical Depot, was entered as a paper credit in favor of the plantation, and Rs. 725-12, being land-rent collected in cash, from the settlers within the cinchona reserve, were paid into the Government treasury at Darjeeling.

8. *General considerations.*—Government now possess in Sikkim about two thousand acres under quinine-producing cinchonas. It is sometimes urged (especially in England) that cinchona planting is being overdone, and that quinine is not an article for which the demand will increase simply because it may become cheap. This opinion is, I believe, held in entire ignorance of the fact that quinine, the only reliable remedy in the commonest of Indian diseases, is at present almost unobtainable by the mass of the population of India. The annual supply allowed to a charitable dispensary (and in most districts the dispensary is the only place where quinine can be had) is, as far as my experience goes, equal to the actual demand of only a few days in the year. This medicine is given at a dispensary only to what the official in charge considers "bad cases," others are put off with doses of chloroform, aloe, or some other and inefficient substitute for quinine. The present consumption of quinine in India is no index to the quantity that is required, but only to the quantity which can be afforded of so very costly a drug. But however much the cinchona alkaloids may be cheapened, they must (as involving a costly process of manufacture) always be comparatively high in price, and I think some of the inferior twig bark which will continue to be yielded on the plantations might be advantageously utilized in making a strong decoction or a liquor of bark. Such a preparation might be concentrated so that half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful would, mixed in water, form a dose. A preparation of this sort is in use in some plantations known to me, has been tried amongst the coolies in this plantation, and is reported an efficient medicine in convalescence from fever, and in the milder attacks even from the beginning.

9. In conclusion, my best thanks are due to Mr. Gamble, the Resident Executive Officer in charge of these plantations, and to Messrs. Jaffray and Kennedy for the excellent way in which they have performed their duties. Mr. Bierman, one of the plantation staff, still remains in Europe on sick leave on account of fever caught in the discharge of his duty in the Rishap Valley.

I returned from sick furlough to England on 5th November, and received charge of the office from Dr. G. Henderson, who officiated for me during my absence.

10. The usual returns are annexed.

Table showing the Number and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantations at Darjeeling on the 1st April 1874.

NAMES OF SPECIES OF CINCHONA.	Number in permanent plantation.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in nursery beds for permanent plantations.	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
C. Suocruba	2,980,000	None	178,000	309,000	3,555,000
C. Callesya	294,500	2,000	60,600	120,080	476,500
C. Mierantha	46,667	None	4,000	none	46,667
C. Officialis and Varieties	125,000	.....	none	.....	125,000
C. Paludiana	5,082	.....	.....	.....	5,082
C. Filayensis	none	16	.....	.....	16
C. New variety	4,000	1,000	17,000	16,000	40,000
Total	3,550,250	3,016	255,000	435,000	3,951,976

J. GAMBLE,

Head Gardener in charge Cinchona Plantations, Darjeeling.

Table showing the Growth of Cinchona in the Drier Plantations during the six months ending 31st March 1874.

Name.	THIRD PLANTATION (BESSEY), ALTITUDE 1000 FEET.				FOURTH PLANTATION (BESSEY), ALTITUDE 1000 FEET.				FIFTH PLANTATION (BESSEY), ALTITUDE 1000 FEET.			
	Date of planting, 1873.	Height in inches on 1st January 1874.	Height on 1st October 1873.	Height on 1st April 1874.	Growth during the month.	Date of planting, 1873.	Height in inches on 1st October 1873.	Height on 1st April 1874.	Growth during the month.	Date of planting, 1874.	Height in inches on 1st October 1873.	Height on 1st April 1874.
C. Saccubus	1st March	10	10	10	0	1st July	10	10	0	1st October	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
C. Maritima	1st March	10	10	10	0	1st July	10	10	0	1st October	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
C. Calceola	1st March	10	10	10	0	1st July	10	10	0	1st October	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10
Ditto	Ditto	10	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10	0	Ditto	10	10

GEORGE KING,  
Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of  
Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1874-75.

No. 528B, dated Fort William, the 18th August 1874.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,  
To—The Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member-in-Charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1874-75, comprising the months of April, May, and June last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (i.e., the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 17,83,280½ maunds, against 17,48,068 maunds in the previous quarter and 17,14,507 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 57,40,820-9, against Rs. 56,81,221 and Rs. 55,72,148 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from the stock of the different seasons and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in the following Table I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.				POOREE.		24-PERGUNNAHS.	
	Manufactures of				Manufactures of				Manufactures of		Manufactures of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Balance at close of last quarter	Mds. 8.	Mds. 8.	Mds. 8.	Mds. 8.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.
	2,515 20	16,020 14	16,076	2,385 0	1,767 20	0 8,401 14	2 33,361	0 1,14,355 10	60,330 10	1,015 20	2,156	14,681
Manufactured or added during the quarter	4							26,917 20	2,408 0	2,79,335 30		4,438
Total	2,519 20	16,024 14	16,076	2,385 0	1,767 20	0 8,401 14	2 33,361	0 1,14,382 30	70,738 10	2,51,343 0	2,156	19,119
Deduct—												
Sales during the quarter		510 0		88 10		1,035 0 0	14,544 9	24,172 20	22,167 0	4,005 0	1,716	3,000
Wastage	228 20		608		785 20	2,342 20 0	139 15				610	
Total	228 20	510 0	608	88 10	785 20	2,405 20 0	14,683 15	24,172 20	22,167 0	4,005 0	2,126	3,000
Balance at close of the quarter	2,290 0	15,514 14	15,468	2,296 10	981 00	0 6,373 11 12	2,267 20	1,79,207 10	11,129 10	2,47,338 0		16,119

\* The difference between these figures and those shown in the report for the 3rd quarter of 1873-74 is owing to revised figures received from Collector.

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 1,10,071½ maunds, against 1,06,956 maunds in the previous quarter and 1,15,797 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

II.

	1st QUARTER OF 1873-73.		1st QUARTER OF 1873-74.		1st QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Foreign	10,91,148	12,61,907	15,00,970	19,36,008	6,55,008	12,12,808
Foreign Kerkutch	1,24,919	1,37,261	43,180	1,22,516	44,225	2,00,486
Indian ditto	1,06,085	1,00,861	2,10,200	1,90,335	3,01,630	2,07,867
Total	12,22,152	14,00,029	17,54,350	20,48,859	9,00,863	14,21,161

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shown above:—

### III.

	1st QUARTER OF 1873-74.		1st QUARTER OF 1873-74.		1st QUARTER OF 1874-75.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	1,40,688	1,39,391	1,61,980	1,60,006	1,61,850	1,36,691
Madras	...	41,580	40,000	36,974	...	80,960
Cochin	...	...	...	...	1,00,990	...
Ceylon	...	...	...	10,006	...	...
Summe	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,40,688	1,80,971	2,10,980	1,96,986	2,61,840	2,17,651

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

### IV.

WARES STORED.	1st Quarter of 1873-74.	2nd Quarter of 1873-74.	3rd Quarter of 1873-74.	4th Quarter of 1873-74.	1st Quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Salters Government Caisles	19,04,280	11,75,744	16,08,260	17,19,990	9,62,406
Chittagong Government Caisles	78,381	69,413	1,10,974	1,13,708	1,12,544
Total	20,44,280	12,45,157	17,19,234	18,33,698	10,74,950

\*7. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

### V.

PERIOD.	Via Ballikhal.	Via Fankrail.	Via Gournakhal.	Via Kidderpore.	Via Ballighatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East-ern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1st Quarter of 1873-74	3,00,300	1,17,800	57,694	78,694	6,51,688	3,00,337	7,396	28
Ditto 1873-74	2,51,000	1,20,168	49,364	74,348	6,50,386	4,57,987	8,184	180
Ditto 1874-75	2,30,414	1,81,807	42,303	86,064	5,49,337	4,44,264	3,913	...

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar, in the quarter under review, amounted to 9,806 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 8,911 maunds in the previous quarter and 17,446 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow:—

	Tons.
April	23,180
May	19,263
June	24,343
Total	66,786

404 tons were shipped during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.



9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight, during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI:—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th April.		Prices on 30th April.		Prices on 15th May.		Prices on 31st May.		Prices on 15th June.		Prices on 30th June.	
	1873.		1874.		1873.		1874.		1873.		1874.	
	Rs.	Rd.	Rs.	Rd.	Rs.	Rd.	Rs.	Rd.	Rs.	Rd.	Rs.	Rd.
Liverpool Pungah ...	73	115	81	113	83	111	85	109	97	119	93	119
French Kurkutch ...	58	.....	53	.....	55	.....	61	.....	45	.....	45	.....
Jediah ditto ...	76	73	75	75	75	75	78	81	78	83	79	83
Bomday ditto ...	40	63	39	63	39	63	45	63	46	63	46	63
Madras ditto ...	63	81	63	81	63	67	63	65	63	66	63	66

10. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1872-73 and 1873-74.

VII.

MONTHS.					1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
April	...	...	...	...	6,42,282	5,16,264	2,54,058
May	...	...	...	...	6,24,877	2,91,706	2,80,458
June	...	...	...	...	6,29,677	2,65,748	2,37,531

11. The following Table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 respectively:—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
	1st Quarter of 1873-74.	1st Quarter of 1874-75.	1st Quarter of 1873-74.	1st Quarter of 1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	.....	44,368	52,286	44,112
Madras Kurkutch ...	5,050	.....	100	1,240
Total	5,050	44,368	52,386	45,352

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

#### RELIEF OPERATIONS OF THE MOTIHARI SUB-COMMITTEE.

No. 5273—S.B., dated Fort William, the 25th August 1874.

From—J. F. K. HAWITT, Esq., Offg. Junior Secy. to the Government of Bengal,  
To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 339F., dated the 17th instant, submitting, for the information of Government, copy of a communication from the Chairman of the Relief Sub-Committee for the town of Motihari to the address of the Collector of the district, recapitulating all that has been done by them in connection with famine relief.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the members of the committee have performed the trying-work that they have had to do with zeal and devotedness. His Honor desires that you will be good enough to convey his thanks to the committee, and to Moonsiff Roy Matadin in particular, for their exertions in the matter.

3. A copy of this letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

## PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BT															
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			DELHATI MILLS— COMMON, BARR.			
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
<b>BENGAL.</b>																
<i>Western Districts.</i>																
1. Burdwan	13 0	13 13	13 0	15 8	15 8	24 0	10 12	10 8	10 4	11 4	11 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
2. Bankura	13 0	13 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	11 8	11 4	17 8	...	...	...	...
3. Barabhoon	13 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	14 0	19 0	9 12	10 8	16 8	10 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...
4. Midnapore	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 12	13 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
5. Hooghly	13 0	13 8	13 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	9 0	9 4	10 0	12 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
6. Howrah	13 4	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
<i>Central Districts.</i>																
7. Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	8 8	8 8	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
8. 24-Pargunnahs	11 8	13 5	14 8	14 8	14 8	20 8	8 7	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 13	19 0	...	...	...	...
9. Nadia	13 8	13 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	15 4	10 8	10 8	17 0	...	...	...	...
10. Jessore	13 8	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	19 4	13 8	13 13	25 0	...	...	...	...
11. Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
12. Dinagore	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	13 13	23 0	...	...	...	...
13. Malda	13 8	13 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	13 13	15 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...
14. Rajshahy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Rangpur	13 0	13 16	15 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 16	12 10	13 0	20 13	18 0	...	...	...	...
16. Bogra	10 8	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	6 13	6 0	13 8	10 8	17 4	24 0	...	...	...	...
17. Patna	14 4	14 4	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 4	16 13	23 8	...	...	...	...
18. Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
19. Jalpigore	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	16 9	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Coastal Districts.</i>																
20. Dacca	13 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
21. Ferozepore	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...
22. Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 13	13 8	13 8	14 4	26 0	...	...	...	...
23. Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	20 0	12 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...
24. Sylhet	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 6	11 6	22 0	14 14	14 14	31 8	...	...	...	...
25. Chittagong	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 13	16 0	31 0	...	...	...	...
26. Nakhully	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	12 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
27. Tipperah	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	...
28. Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 10	13 10	17 8	...	...	...	...
29. Hill Tipperah	8 0	...	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 7	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...

• Return not received.

† Return for next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

A In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 10 to 14 aers, barley from 15-8 to 21-4 aers, best rice from 10 to 11-13 aers, common rice from 11 to 14 aers, and gram from 13-12 to 18 aers, per rupee.

B In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 12-8 to 12-8 aers, barley from 16 to 24 aers, best rice from 10-8 to 12 aers, common rice from 11 to 13-12 aers, and gram from 12-6 to 20 aers, per rupee.

C In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 7-13 to 14 aers, barley 16 aers, best rice from 9-8 to 12-13 aers, common rice from 10-4 to 13 aers, and gram from 13 to 18 aers, per rupee.

D In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 12 to 18-6 aers, best rice from 6 to 9-8 aers, common rice from 10-8 to 13-8 aers, and gram from 13 to 16-6 aers, per rupee.

E In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 12 to 18-6 aers, best rice from 6 to 9-8 aers, common rice from 10-8 to 13-8 aers, and gram from 13 to 16-6 aers, per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 22nd August 1874:

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

GARAT MILLETS— CHOLEN, JOWAR.			LUSSEN MILLETS— RAGONA MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAINS OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FINE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	BENGAL.
Western Districts.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	20 8	440 0	440 0	...	8 0	7 14	8 0	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
13 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 8	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	St-Pergunnah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 8	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 0	180 0	180 0	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 12	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	7 8	8 12	Dinagopora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 6	7 6	8 0	Rangpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	87 8	87 8	80 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	7 14	8 0	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 8	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Jalpigore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cooch Behar.†
Eastern Districts.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	100 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Furzedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rachsgunga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensinga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 4	107 0	107 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Sylhet.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 2	Hill Tipperah.

I In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 11-8 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, and gram from 16-8 to 17 seers, per rupee.

J In the interior best rice at 10 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 17 seers, per rupee.

K Prices much easier in the Khosra sub-division.

L In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 20 seers, and gram from 6-6 to 10 seers, per rupee.

M In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.

N In the interior price range as follow:—Best rice from 13 to 14 seers, common rice from 13-2 to 16 seers, paddy from 84 to 40 seers, and gram from 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.

O In the interior price range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 11 seers, common rice from 10-10 to 16 seers, and gram from 11-0 to 16 seers, per rupee.

## PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Sall in the undermentioned

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			MULBERRY MILLET— MUMBOO, HAZRA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BEHAR.																										
27	Pahna	17 0	16 8	14 0	19 12	19 12	17 4	12 0	19 0	...	17 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Gya	12 8	11 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	11 0	7 8	8 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Shakabad	T 16 8	16 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Tirhoot	U 18 0	18 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	16 8	13 0	13 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sarna	V 15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Champarn	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 8	16 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	16 7	16 8	16 7	23 6	23 1	23 4	8 4	8 4	13 6	11 5	13 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Shahjhpore	15 2	15 2	16 3	21 7	20 8	...	10 1	10 11	16 2	12 0	12 10	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Southal Pargannahs	W 11 0	11 0	14 0	11 4	14 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	17 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																										
37	Cuttack	15 12	14 7	11 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	23 10	16 4	16 4	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	14 7	11 12	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-West Frontier Agency.																										
40	Hamarobagh	10 8	10 8	12 8	E 14 0	14 0	20 0	12 12	12 12	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhum	11 0	11 0	18 0	K 16 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhum	Z 11 8	10 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

S In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-4 seers, common rice from 12 to 15-4 seers, lower millet from 22 to 28 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 18-4 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 14 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11-8 seers, and gram 17 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 12 to 19 seers, barley from 16 to 24 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 16 seers, common rice from 10 to 30 seers, maize from 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram from 13 to 21 seers, per rupee.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

**V** In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 11-4 to 14 seers, barley from 10 to 19 seers, best rice from 9 to 13 seers, common rice from 11 to 16 seers, mustard from 12 to 17-8 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 16-3 seers, per rupee.  
**W** In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, best rice from 9 to 14 seers, common rice from 9 to 12 seers, bulrush millet 17 seers, maize from 14 to 24 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers, per rupee.  
**X** In the interior rice is sold from 34 to 42 seers per rupee.  
**Y** In the interior prices of best rice from 12 to 17-8 seers, and common rice from 14-6 to 18 seers, per rupee.  
**Z** In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 10 to 19 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 18 seers, common rice from 11 to 14-8 seers, and gram from 9 to 16 seers, per rupee.

R. KNIGHT,  
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd August 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, 24th Aug. 1874	1.11	Rainfall at Raneebunge 1.16; Hooghly 2.40; Cutwah .85; Culna 4.55; Jehana- bad nil; want of rain complained of; prospects of crops not satisfactory; aus or early crop being cut in Cutwah; outturn short; fever as before.
2	Bankura, 22nd "	4.20	Heavy showers fell during the week, but more or less unevenly distributed. General prospects improved; cultivation backward in a few places. Aus or early rice generally in ear. Indian-corn, kheri, &c., almost all gathered. Outturn very good.
3	Meerbhoom, 22nd "	60	Showery. State and prospects of crops west of the railway continue excellent; fair throughout the rest of the district, excepting Burwan division and eastern portion of Moorsur, where the continued drought prevents transplantation; little hope of a fair crop in that part of the district. Rain wanted all over the east of the district. Export by rail of fortnight ending 16th August, 185 maunds, all to Moorsadul district. Prices rising.
4	Midnapore, 22nd "	2.13	Fine and dry up to Friday, on which day copious rain began to fall and continued till the despatch of the report. On the whole the weather is favorable. Prospects in the south of the district reported good; elsewhere about average; crops in the extreme north of the district (Chundernag and Chittag), where, over a limited area, almost complete drought and marked failure, in sowing the late rice crop, is reported. The indigo yield has turned out better than was expected.
5	Hooghly, 22nd "	20	Wind chiefly from south-east. Heavy passing clouds, but little or no rain. In Serampore the rainfall was 77. Aus crops and jute fair. Aus or late rice crop partially planted out in few thans only, in the remainder it cannot now be planted out. Rain still holds off except at and close round Serampore.
	Howrah, 22nd "	2.37	There has been some rain during the week throughout the district; weather sometimes clear and sometimes cloudy. Wind from south and east. The aus or early rice crop on the high lands is suffering. Lands are being prepared for transplanting the late rice seedlings and in some parts transplanting has commenced, but the cry throughout the district is for rain; unless there is heavy rain in a few days, there will be very little of the late rice crops. The jute and sugarcane are flourishing.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
6	24-Pergunnahs, 24th Aug. 1874.	5.02	Very close during the first part of the week, with occasional light showers. Warm and rainy during the latter part. Heavy rain fell during the week in the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, Barrapore, and Basirhat sub-divisions. Transplantation of the aus or late rice in these sub-divisions is now being rapidly proceeded with. Rain much needed in the other places. Harvest of the aus or early rice and jute progressing. The former will be a fair average crop, the latter an exceptionally good one. But owing to scarcity of water in some sub-divisions much difficulty is felt in maturing the plant. Fever still very prevalent in Diamond Harbour, Barrapore, Basirhat, and Satkhira.
7	Nudda, 22nd Aug. 1874	72	The rainfall has been and still is very small. The aus or early rice crop is being harvested; the estimate given in last week seems still pretty correct, though in some parts the outturn is rather better than was expected. Of the aus or late rice crop only about one-fourth has been transplanted. Rivers have generally slightly fallen.
8	Jessore, 22nd "	75	Generally cloudy. The rainfall still continues very scanty. The early rice and aus crop may be taken notwithstanding all drawbacks, inundation doing damage at some places and drought at others, as being about a 12 annas crop. The late rice or aus also promises fairly. In Jessore, Khoulis, and Baghat, transplanting is more or less prevalent, and the transplanting has been considerably interfered with by the drought, which has also been injurious to the higher ground crop known as the <i>chota aung</i> . Nevertheless if rain falls now, the prospects continue good. The indigo outturn is generally favorable; prices of food grains have fallen in those places where early rice is ready. In Hurrinabad it had fallen to 20 seers, and though the return shows a rise to 17 seers, later information shows it as having again fallen to 13 seers. Where the crop has not found its way to the market and in those parts of the district where the aus or late rice largely predominates, prices still continue as high as 11 to 13 seers; but as the harvest progresses, a further fall is to be expected.

\* Telegram of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(Contd.)</b> <i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
9	Moorshedabad, 22nd Aug. 1874.	Not received.	The week has been characterised by the same want of rain as its predecessor. A few showers fell in different parts of the district, but have not been sufficient to improve prospects. A heavy shower has, however, fallen on the day of report. It is not yet known how far it extended. The late rice crop continues in the critical state already noticed. Mirzapore and the west part of Sooty are suffering as much from drought as the western thanna of the Sadar sub-division. Telegraphed on the 25th August one inch and half of rain since Saturday, further falls probable.
10	Bangalore, 21st Aug. 1874.	1.13	Partial rain. In some parts heavy, in others deficient. The bhadoi or early crop is being reaped; more rain is wanted to render the winter crop safe.
11	Malda, 22nd Aug. 1874.	1.11	Cloudy and sunny alternately. Weather warm, rain much wanted; heavy clouds collecting on Saturday evening. The bhadoi or early crop now being harvested, and though it has been injured in places by the rise of the Mohanunda, is on the whole a very good crop; more rain is wanted for finishing the transplanting of the late rice crop.
12	Rajahmundry, 22nd "	1.19	The rainfall of the week has been very scanty all over the district. Rain is much needed for the aman or early rice which is still standing, as also for the rona (transplanted) paddy, and if it does not soon fall in sufficient abundance, a partial if not total failure will be the result. The deep water rice is doing well, and believed to be safe. Prices have been stationary in some parts, in others they have fallen. The lowest rate reported is 19 seers and highest 12 seers per rupee.
13	Itanagar, 21st "	1.07	Very slight showers fall constantly, but not sufficient to affect rain-gauge, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch fell on the 18th and the same quantity on the 20th. Reports are still favorable to the north and east, where transplantation is active, but elsewhere the cry is for rain. If the land is yet untouched and it will soon be too late to cultivate the high lands this year.
14	Bogra, 22nd "	2.62	A deficiency of rainfall is reported to be doing harm in the north of the district. In all other parts of the district the crops are doing well. The aman or early rice crop is nearly cut, and the transplanting of the aman or late rice is nearly finished. Sugarcane, jute, mulberry, and arhar (pulses) are doing well. General health good.
15	Pabna, 22nd "	1.38	Dry and hot; slight rain in the nights of the 19th and 20th; clouds accumulate daily, but pass off without rain or with slight showers only. The water of the river is receding and want of rain is much felt. The prospects of the aman or late paddy good, but subsidence of water may prove injurious. Harvesting of the jute commenced. Fever prevails.
16	Darjeeling, 21st "	5.43	Very favorable weather. Rain has fallen every day in the hills and terai, but not often heavily. Crops in both the plain and the hills, are reported as progressing very favorably. The new maize has come into the market and is selling at Rs. 2 per maund.
17	Jalpaiguri, 21st "	7.24	Heavy rain has fallen this week, falling mostly at night with bright hot days. No weather could be better for the hyamuti or winter rice crop. Transplanting of the crop is now being rapidly completed and nothing could promise better than it now does. The bhadoi or early crop is still being cut, and as it now comes into the markets in large quantities prices are everywhere falling considerably.
	Cooch Behar, 20th "	5.07	Rain on five out of the seven days, falling generally at night. At head-quarters and throughout the greater part of the state the weather has been propitious since the commencement of the rainy season, but in the extreme south a break of nearly a month has been experienced. Heavy rain has fallen in the south in the last few days, but more is wanted.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
18	Dacca, 24th* Aug.	1.16	Weather showery and windy. State of crops same as before—still uncertain.
19	Faridpur, 23rd "	1.47	Rain throughout the week, chiefly in drizzle. Weather generally cloudy. The prospect of the aman crops is on the whole good; at Ainpore, it is said, insects have attacked the growing paddy in some places. In Madarapore the same divisional officer reports that on account of the falling of the rivers the prospects are not promising. The rivers all over the district have not yet risen to the height they usually stand in August. The price of coarse rice at Faridpur, Bhagab, Gopalganj and Madarapore remains the same as last week, and at Comulondo it has fallen from 16½ to 13 seers.
<i>Dacca Division.</i>			
20	Backergunge, 20th Aug. 1874.	73	Cloudy and cool. Rain somewhat deficient. Prospects good.
21	Mowsoning, 21st 1874.	2.31	Hot with light showers. In Khorengunge sub-division rain only 15. Very much more is required everywhere; much land still remains for transplanting of the late rice; jute everywhere good.
22	Sylhet, 18th Aug. 1874	2.06	Very close weather. Prospects good. The crops on the high lands want more rain. Transplanting of the am (late) rice not yet completed. (Not so late as commonly supposed in the last Gazette). District not so healthy as usual at this time of the year.

\* Telegram of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)			
23	Chittagong. 20th Aug 1874.	27	Hot and unseasonably dry for the time of the year. Reaping of the season early rice crop continues and the output is fair. Rain is now much wanted for the autumn or late rice crop, and the unusually dry weather retards transplanting. Cholera reported from Chuckeria and fever from Moiscal (Cox's Bazar).
24	Noakhally. 20th " "	4.76	Weather cloudy and rainy. Acon or early rice has in some places been reaped and promises well. Transplantation of autumn or late rice is going on. Rain has done much good to the standing crops.
25	Tipperah. 21st " "	37	Bright and hot, very little rain. Much more and heavy rain is greatly required for the autumn or late rice, which is being transplanted. If heavy rain does not come within the next fortnight, this crop will suffer considerable loss. The autumn or early crop is still being harvested, and will yield a fair average output.
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts. 18th Aug. 1874	1.13	Hot and cloudy, with slight showers at intervals, almost invariably in the afternoon. The joomies are now engaged in reaping their paddy crops. The cotton is doing well. The plough cultivators have nearly finished their transplanting operations; more rain is wanted by them.
	Hill Tipperah. 19th Aug 1874.	0.46	Very little rain for the time of year. Transplanting is going on. The autumn or early rice crop is nearly all cut, it will be below the average. More rain is much needed. Prices stationary.
BEHAR.			
27	Parna. 24th Aug. 1874	1.83	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear with heavy showers at intervals, all over the district; transplanting of rice plants in some places is being carried on vigorously and in others nearly completed. Health of the district on the whole good.
28	Gya. 22nd " "	2.23	Fair weather. Crops still good, but rain is wanted for the rice.
29	Shahabad, 22nd " "	1.04	Cloudy and unsettled, with occasional and heavy showers. State and prospects of crops very good so far. The sown and "tangoon" (millet) are being cut and gathered. Rice transplanting has nearly come to an end. The bhadoi or early crop promises to be a good harvest generally. In a few places more rain is still required for the rice crops. Health of the district on the whole good.
30	Tirhoot, 22nd " "	...	Hot and cloudy. In the Hajepore Sub-division rain is very much wanted on all sides for the autumn crops, which are becoming jeopardised. In the Darbhanga Sub-division, with the exception of Nagurbasti police station (Wareanagore Relief Circle), the output of the bhadoi or early crops will not be under 10 or over 12 annas on the whole. In Wareanagore one-third of the crop has been lost, and half the remainder is jeopardised by continued drought. This drought has had a prejudicial effect on the prospects of the winter rice, and has checked transplanting operations. Copious rain within a fortnight may secure a crop, averaging from 10 to 12 annas, except Wareanagore, where, under favorable circumstances, not more than from 8 to 12 anna crop can be expected. Generally the prospects of winter crop suggest grounds for watchfulness, and in Wareanagore for anxiety. In Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, murwa (millet), makai or Indian-corn, and sama or grass-seed crops are being reaped. Output of murwa 12 annas, and of makai and sama 16 annas. Prospects of gumri and acon or early rice daily becoming worse owing to the continued drought. Little, if any, will ever be reaped. The broadcast paddy will hold out, and there is much of it. Of the other paddy, only three-fourths yet transplanted. It is suffering much, and while the drought lasts, the remainder cannot be transplanted. Great anxiety is felt regarding this crop. In the Tapare Sub-division, bhadoi or early crop all round about 10 annas, makai or Indian-corn is better than murwa (millet); paddy is bad. In the Sateenur Sub-division serious damage has been done to the crops from rain keeping off; the little rain that has fallen, has benefited the latest sown makai and mabi, and given life to the rice in the "bangar" soils. The prospects for the future were very bright, but the present drought has reduced expectations to about half as regards Indian-corn and the earliest sown mabi. It is too early to speak positively regarding the autumn or late crops, but the general expectation is that there will be only 8 annas bhadoi, or early crops. The prospect of crops in the Sudder Sub-division is equally gloomy. Rain is much wanted. Cholera prevailing at Shewhar.
31	Saran, 22nd " "	2.19	Cloudy with intervals of clear weather. East wind prevailing. Rain more or less throughout the district, except within the jurisdiction of the outposts of Moharajung in thana Basmantore; Moharajung in Muzrak, in the Sudder Sub-division; Kuttia in thana Barragan, and Gopalgunge in Barrowlee, in the Sowan Sub-division. Rain very unevenly distributed. While five inches in one day fell at Saran, the rainfall at Hota on the same day was only two tenths. The bhadoi or early crops generally promise well; early murwa (millet), shama (grass-seed), tangoon (millet), and Indian-corn are being harvested. Manufacture of indigo is going on. Aghancee or late rice is being transplanted, but general transplantation is still retarded in many parts of the district by the want of rain. Prices steady. High flood in the Ganges—within 9 inches of previous flood and still rising. Cholera decreasing.

\* Telegram of the 24th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.



No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BEHAR.—(Contd.)</b>			
82	Chhaparun, 21st Aug. 1874*	0.67	Very hot and close, with heavy clouds and occasional bright sun. There has been general rain at Ramnagar, where the prospects of the rice are good. Elsewhere there have been showers varying from 4 inches to 5.10 with hot sunny intervals. The weather has been favorable for the bhadoi or early crops except in Itanagar. More rain is wanted for the rice. Transplanting progresses favorably, except in a few tracts where the rainfall has been insufficient.
83	Monghyr, 22nd Aug. 1874.	.99	Hot and cloudy. The prospects continue good, although the rainfall is short; the rice crop will be a good one, if sufficient rain falls during the next month. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen during the past 24 hours which has done much good. In Khauruckpore rain is urgently wanted; in Jamoosa prospects continue good. Beegumserai report not received; but the prospects, except on those lands irrigated by the river, are generally reported good. Much sickness in the town.
84	Bhagulpore, 24th " "	1.20	It has been raining south of the Ganges the past week, but showers rather too partial; good has been done, but more heavy rain is required. Reports from north most satisfactory, though there rain is now looked for. General health very good.
85	Purneah, 22nd " "	2.09	Rains more or less every 24 hours, more frequently in the nights than in the day. The Indian-corn and bhadoi or early crops are yielding a full harvest. Winter rice prospects good. Prices falling rapidly.
86	Southal Pergunnahs, 22nd Aug. 1874.	3.13	Heavy rain began at 3 P.M. of the 21st, and has been raining steadily till the hour of the despatch of the report. It looks like the best rainfall of the season. Dooghur 1.4, Godda .20, Rajmeha .7, of which 5 inches fell on the 19th; a very heavy shower. Nothing could be better than crops at Doonka and Dooghur. Indian-corn and small crops being gathered in Dooghur; <i>out</i> excellent. <i>Sathi Dhan</i> (paddy), expected in 10 days, doing very well, though a little late in Doonka; but everything is doing extremely well. In Jantara all crops are doing well. Indian-corn being gathered. Rain wanted in Moheshpore, but crops doing well. Indian-corn being gathered. Great damage in Rajmeha from floods. Ganges drowned denrains. Rain badly wanted in Godda. Crops yellow and sickly.
<b>BIHAR.</b>			
87	Cuttack, 24th Aug. 1874	3.42	Weather cloudy, but breaks of sunshine daily. The crops which were under water have suffered very slightly in a few places. Floods have generally subsided. Crops flourishing. Cholera has decreased.
88	Pooree, 30th " "	3.29	There has been abundant rain and rise of the rivers. The weeding of the early rice crop continues, and it is beginning to come into ear. The later rice continues to be transplanted and has begun to be weeded. The crops on low lands have been slightly damaged by excessive rain and flood in some parts. The prospects are, however, yet fair and hopeful. Sugarcane is doing well. Cotton is being gathered, with a fair outturn; mandia and arhar (pulse); castor and teel (oilseeds) are growing well. Prices stationary. Cholera has almost ceased and fever continues in an abated degree.
89	Balaore, 31st " "	.43	During the week the fall has been slight and the inundation has gone down. The damage done has been inconsiderable. The late rice is being planted out. Cattle disease has broken out in two villages.
<b>CHOTA NAAGPORE.</b>			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 21st Aug. 1874.	1.35	Early part of the week very fine. Latter part cloudy, rainy and cold. Nothing special to report. Bhadoi or early crops are yielding excellently and the rice is looking very well. Cholera and small-pox are about the district.
41	Lohardugga, 22nd Aug. 1874.	1.59	Seasonable, but little rain for the time of the year. The prospects of both the early and late crops are now very good. The goondli (millet) is still being harvested in parts and is reported to be an excellent crop. In Zalmanow too, all the crops promise well. The goondli and sawan are being cut and the remainder of the bhadoi or early crops is doing well. The paddy transplanting operations have been completed under favorable circumstances. Prices easy. General health pretty good.
42	Singhboom, 21st Aug. 1874.	1.75	Rain and sunshine alternately throughout the week. Condition of the crops extremely favorable. The goondli (millet) has been reaped. In some parts of the district they are beginning to cut the <i>gora dhan</i> . The Indian-corn and goondli crops both excellent. General public health good, but cholera here and there; condition of the people satisfactory.
43	Manhoom, 22nd Aug. 1874.	1.39	Unfavorable as only slight showers have fallen when heavy rain was urgently required. The prospects of the rice crops have not improved, but are rather worse than at the date of last report, and over a considerable extent of the district a very short crop and consequently scarcity next year is now almost certain. From the Gobindpore sub-division the reports are better, but in the centre of the district, and to the east and south-east the prospects of the great rice crop are bad, as what has been transplanted is suffering for want of water, and from this cause also about one-third of the rice lands have not, and most probably will not, be planted out, as the time for doing so with any chance of getting a crop has passed. The crops on the high land are all very good, but these do not produce a supply of more than four months' food. Goondli (millet) and Indian-corn are being gathered. Cold and fever are very prevalent.

\* Telegram of the 26th August, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 25th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,  
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Note on the Rainfall, 1874.

THE Officiating Meteorological Reporter of Bengal has submitted to Government the annexed tables I and II showing the excess or defect of the rainfall of the year up to date of 31st ultimo. The tables show that the earlier months of the year were wetter than usual, especially February, when rain was universal, the fall in most places much exceeding the average of the month. The months of April and May were generally drier than usual. Rajshahye, Cooch Behar, and Chittagong, were however exceptions.

"The distribution of the rainfall," says the Meteorological Reporter, "in the two first months of the monsoon was generally analogous with its distribution in the earlier months of the monsoons of 1870 and 1872, in both of which the rainfall was scanty in Bengal, and especially so on the Arracan coast, in the earlier months of the monsoon; whereas during the same period in Assam, in parts of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpore, and the Central Provinces, it was equal to or above the average. In Orissa, however, in 1872, owing to storms in the Bay, the rainfall was much above the average; whereas in 1870, it was below." At Akyab, the scantiness of the July rainfall [this year] is unprecedented.

"But the monsoon rains of 1870 and 1872, though generally deficient in the earlier months, and also for the whole year (especially in 1872), over most of Bengal, were *more than usually prolonged*; and the September and October rains were on the whole plentiful and favorably distributed. It may be hoped that such will be the case also in the present year. An early termination of the monsoon rains in the present season would, on account of the backward condition of cultivation, owing to the long drought in June and July, be calculated, in a greater degree than in ordinary years, to cause, as in all similar cases, very serious damage, if not in some places a complete failure of the principal crop."

RAINFALL [BY DIVISIONS], 1874 [Tables I and II summarized.]

DIVISIONS.	Number of Registering Stations.	January to March.	April and May.	June and July.	Total of 1874.	Total normal.
BURDWAS	Aggregate fall at 8 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	46.51 34.42	26.56 49.18	135.19 190.65	310.24 274.25	335.39
PREMISES	Aggregate fall at 5 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	50.94 10.93	26.49 44.96	86.19 117.00	143.62 172.95	172.95
RAJSHAHYE	Aggregate fall at 7 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	31.79 18.56	77.46 67.45	138.83 200.90	248.08 367.91	284.90
COOCH BEHAR	Aggregate fall at 3 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	8.55 9.44	51.59 50.58	122.53 200.61	182.67 261.79	200.74
DACCA	Aggregate fall at 6 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	69.74 27.44	122.04 187.23	156.44 227.94	348.22 502.61	502.61
CHITTAGONG	Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	32.14 11.66	66.11 63.01	110.73 154.36	199.12 328.94	328.94
PATNA	Aggregate fall at 3 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	18.61 11.08	3.21 15.99	152.99 167.36	164.81 194.44	172.63
BRASWAPUR	Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	8.16 6.08	10.98 15.34	104.66 81.64	123.20 103.06	103.23
ORISSA	Aggregate fall at 5 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	18.58 11.74	10.30 31.20	125.18 110.50	154.06 153.44	145.28
CHOTA NAGPORE	Aggregate fall at 4 stations—1874 Normal fall at same stations	23.61 8.56	6.59 8.94	60.01 76.98	90.21 94.49	97.17
AKYAB	Aggregate fall—1874 Normal fall at same station	1.23 1.15	8.38 15.06	63.46 116.81	73.07 133.02	137.99

Aggregate of all the totals—1874. . . . . 2,052.26 inches.

Aggregate of the normal fall . . . . . 2,501.66

NOTE.—An error was made in the Titcher rainfall, from May to July inclusive, given at page 2730 of the Calcutta Gazette 12th instant. The figures should have been 22.19 inches instead of 9.64. The figures at page 2727 in the previous table are correct. The figures for Hill Tipperah also at page 2730 are incorrect. Those at page 2727 are right.

CALCUTTA,  
25th August 1874.

R. KNIGHT,  
Assistant Secretary.

TABLE I.

Comparison of the Monthly Rainfall in 1874 with the Averages of past years.

Division.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
BUREWAS	Burdwan	+070	+818	+104	-038	-000	+733	-705
	Tito—Four Sub-divisional Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranagunge	+113	+272	-070	-106	+060	-073	-533
	Bankura	+109	+202	-080	-134	-028	+231	-433
	Boothoom (Gorum)	+013	+313	-037	-021	-149	+631	-033
	Midnapore	+084	+230	-080	-075	-034	-077	-575
	Contal	+005	+014	-028	-035	-061	-134	-054
PRESIDENCY	Hoskily	+022	+224	-106	-330	-013	-737	-710
	Howrah	+018	+304	-209	-246	-330	-1049	-075
	Major Island	+100	+867	-137	-031	-113	-137	-839
	Calcutta	+031	+305	+073	-105	-077	+491	-444
	24 Pergunnahs (average of 8 stations)	...	...	...	...	...	-167	-333
	Kulungkur	+002	+305	-025	-336	-130	-106	-033
	Nuddea (average of 5 stations)	+060	+304	+034	-092	-103	-041	-626
RAJSHAHY	Jessore	+109	+163	-012	-302	-109	-200	-746
	Barhampton	+080	+105	-080	+043	000	+005	-430
	Dinapore	-007	+117	+012	-078	-078	+036	-108
	Malda	-020	-012	+000	+087	-071	+010	+164
	Banulash	+030	+134	-107	+064	+109	-478	-075
	Bangore	+309	+125	-044	+113	-066	-307	+206
	Bagra	+321	+031	-077	+233	-098	-005	-816
COCHIN	Palma	+023	+079	+016	-023	+304	-443	-030
	Darjeeling	-004	-030	-085	+279	-340	+006	-1044
	Jalpigore	+085	+063	-133	-130	+378	-035	-070
	Bala	-004	+037	+037	+146	-149	+036	-1531
	Dacca	+034	+113	+270	-377	+238	-038	-723
	Purespore	+083	+234	+251	-438	-037	-034	-833
	Burrial	+004	+233	-131	-233	-741	-016	+200
CHITTAGONG	Mymensing	+092	+273	+130	-121	-081	-772	-031
	Sylhet	+133	+314	+378	+031	-031	-033	-033
	Chokar	+178	+234	+280	-167	+470	-238	-033
	Chittagong	-079	+136	+036	-443	+032	-006	-780
	Nonkholy	-011	+230	+071	-420	+034	-103	-409
	Tippore (Comilla)	+053	+101	-110	-473	-080	-034	-034
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	+002	+130	+133	-471	-037	-038	-030
PATNA	Patna	-014	-015	+007	-005	-106	+430	+430
	Behar	...	...	+005	-043	-108	+313	-130
	Dinapore	...	...	+031	-080	-733	+378	-033
	Gya	+050	+069	-033	-054	-070	+047	-472
	Shahabad (Arrah)	-062	+047	-040	-080	-123	+1033	-033
	Trihoat (Monufere)	-079	+133	-033	+061	-180	+330	...
	Baran (Chuprah)	-033	+043	-014	-055	-130	+331	+333
BRAGULPORE	Champaran (Motesharee)	-033	+043	-031	-030	-022	+375	-333
	Monghyr	-002	+087	-031	-012	+033	+1000	-030
	Bhagulpore	-015	+080	-038	-008	-035	+721	-010
	Formah	-038	+125	-041	+086	-108	+215	-030
	South Fergannah (Doughur)	+002	+140	-007	-068	-213	+309	-044
	Orissa	+130	+177	-044	-108	+103	+732	+436
	False Point	+002	+010	-035	-028	-068	-309	+035
ORISSA	Pocore	+048	-012	-064	-103	-204	-233	+237
	Balasore	-001	+233	-093	-218	-310	-040	-379
	Bambulpore	+090	-045	+010	-032	+103	+631	-301
	Chittagong	+054	+079	-031	-015	+004	+004	-010
	Ranchoo	+034	+209	+047	-034	-069	-070	+034
	Binghoom (Chybrass)	-031	+243	+106	-145	-070	-034	-041
	Manchion (Farulash)	-183	+243	-055	-031	-037	-100	-070
CHOTA NAGPORE	Godhara	+008	+078	+086	+334	+332	-090	+344
	Gowahaty	-008	+006	+244	-133	+229	-832	...
	Tatpore	-006	+070	+244	+140	+1115	-212	...
	Nowgong	-056	+090	+101	-340	+103	-038	...
	Sodabaur	+127	+076	+012	+374	+186	+1145	...
	Nasera	+036	+233	+104	+429	+3173	+170	...
	Luckimpore (Dabochpur)	+071	-030	+050	+014	...	...	...
ARUN	Nana Hills (Dumogooding)	+073	+177	+050	-132	+140	...	...
	Shillong	+130	+106	-057	+001	...	...	...
	Cherra Poonje	+083	+185	+044	-009	...	...	...
	Akyab	-045	-023	+143	-017	-243	-010	-010
	Benares	-003	-013	-024	-030	-025	+077	-030
	Goruckpore	-073	-038	-031	-003	-038	-035	...
	Lucknow	-139	+070	-010	-035	-077	+736	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	Almora	-037	-037	-038	-007	-064	+010	...
	Arre	-090	+010	-018	-017	+030	+308	...
	Almora	-109	-015	-015	-045	-035	+145	...
	Bareilly	-087	+041	+123	-043	-037	+727	+436
	Roorkie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA, the 10th August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,  
Off. Meteorological Reporter.

TABLE II.

INITIALS.	Station.	Year.	January. 1874.	February. 1874.	March. 1874.	Excess or defect.	April. 1874.	May. 1874.	Excess or defect.	June. 1874.	July. 1874.	Excess or defect.
			1874.	Average.	1874.	1874.	Average.	1874.	1874.	Average.	1874.	
BURDWAN	Burdwan	16-17	772	788	+496	678	619	-047	3383	3611	+228	
	Ditto—Four Sub-Divisional Stations.		635			635			1555		-777	
	Raniganj	7	678	1773	+300	591	339	-048	1807	1832	+25	
	Raniganj	16-18	678	702	+224	285	486	-197	1809	1801	-8	
	Baruabar (Sooty)	11	588	1703	+584	230	335	-107	2154	2146	-8	
	Mahulpur	6-10	611	291	+230	207	746	-539	1347	2146	+799	
	Chota	6-7	781	229	+553	465	621	-164	2323	2427	+104	
	Baruabar	9	540	472	+678	534	920	-382	1086	2501	+1415	
	Baruabar	6-7	680	535	+145	219	695	-160	1045	2501	+1456	
	Baruabar	6-7	680	535	+145	219	695	-160	1045	2501	+1456	
PRESIDENTY	Saunder Island	6-7	688	108	+780	487	680	-193	2440	2635	+195	
	Calcutta	23	683	247	+436	286	768	-832	1574	2515	+941	
	24-Perennials (average of eight Stations.)	6	438			558			1519		-881	
	Richmond	16-14	703	213	+490	531	1117	-426	1754	2664	+1910	
	Richmond	6	640	176	+474	643	746	-103	1374	2671	+1327	
RAJSHAHY	Jessore	12-16	618	243	+375	672	1123	-501	1857	2636	+1779	
	Baruabar	16-18	825	230	+595	687	614	-073	1355	1930	+575	
	Baruabar	12-16	785	164	+621	691	1095	-414	2214	2661	+1447	
	Baruabar	16-18	825	230	+595	687	614	-073	1355	1930	+575	
	Baruabar	12-16	785	164	+621	691	1095	-414	2214	2661	+1447	
DOON BEHAR	Baruabar	16-18	825	230	+595	687	614	-073	1355	1930	+575	
	Baruabar	12-16	785	164	+621	691	1095	-414	2214	2661	+1447	
	Baruabar	16-18	825	230	+595	687	614	-073	1355	1930	+575	
	Baruabar	12-16	785	164	+621	691	1095	-414	2214	2661	+1447	
	Baruabar	16-18	825	230	+595	687	614	-073	1355	1930	+575	
DACCA	Darjeeling	11-14	182	231	+50	1035	1764	-261	4404	5543	+1139	
	Jalpaiguri	6-5	792	292	+500	1734	1248	-486	4605	5543	+1139	
	Buxa	6	391	501	+110	2667	2713	-46	10239	11382	+1143	
	Dacca	12-14	683	261	+422	1613	1423	-190	1938	2677	+739	
	Dacca	12-14	683	261	+422	1613	1423	-190	1938	2677	+739	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	14-16	443	260	+183	1764	1967	-203	3947	4433	+486	
	Chittagong	12-17	580	286	+294	1499	1384	-115	3575	3947	+372	
	Chittagong (Commis.)	13-14	635	380	+255	1418	1921	-503	2935	3601	+666	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	541	540	+1	1535	1638	-103	2438	3446	+1008	
	Chittagong	11-12	141	163	-222	637	147	-140	2464	1891	+573	
PATNA	Patna	6	285			692	854	-169	2114	2676	+562	
	Patna	6	151			NH	1760	-150	2715	1641	+1074	
	Patna	10-12	280	194	+86	697	184	-513	1919	1840	+79	
	Patna	10-12	186	211	-25	695	378	-313	2355	2123	+232	
	Patna	10-12	186	211	-25	695	378	-313	2355	2123	+232	
SHAHJHAR	Shahjhar	16-18	144	175	-31	NH	175	-175	2104	1604	+500	
	Shahjhar	16-18	144	175	-31	NH	175	-175	2104	1604	+500	
	Shahjhar	16-18	144	175	-31	NH	175	-175	2104	1604	+500	
	Shahjhar	16-18	144	175	-31	NH	175	-175	2104	1604	+500	
	Shahjhar	16-18	144	175	-31	NH	175	-175	2104	1604	+500	
OHARA	Ohara	17-18	189	165	+24	216	185	+31	2721	1643	+1078	
	Ohara	17-18	189	165	+24	216	185	+31	2721	1643	+1078	
	Ohara	17-18	189	165	+24	216	185	+31	2721	1643	+1078	
	Ohara	17-18	189	165	+24	216	185	+31	2721	1643	+1078	
	Ohara	17-18	189	165	+24	216	185	+31	2721	1643	+1078	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagore	18-16	473	291	+182	546	344	-202	3605	3927	+322	
	Chota Nagore	18-16	473	291	+182	546	344	-202	3605	3927	+322	
	Chota Nagore	18-16	473	291	+182	546	344	-202	3605	3927	+322	
	Chota Nagore	18-16	473	291	+182	546	344	-202	3605	3927	+322	
	Chota Nagore	18-16	473	291	+182	546	344	-202	3605	3927	+322	
AGRA	Agara	16-19	585	225	+360	165	294	-73	1769	1743	+26	
	Agara	16-19	585	225	+360	165	294	-73	1769	1743	+26	
	Agara	16-19	585	225	+360	165	294	-73	1769	1743	+26	
	Agara	16-19	585	225	+360	165	294	-73	1769	1743	+26	
	Agara	16-19	585	225	+360	165	294	-73	1769	1743	+26	
NORTH WEST-ERN PROVINCES	North West-ern Provinces	16-18	633	243	+390	2965	1747	+1218	4698	4342	+356	
	North West-ern Provinces	16-18	633	243	+390	2965	1747	+1218	4698	4342	+356	
	North West-ern Provinces	16-18	633	243	+390	2965	1747	+1218	4698	4342	+356	
	North West-ern Provinces	16-18	633	243	+390	2965	1747	+1218	4698	4342	+356	
	North West-ern Provinces	16-18	633	243	+390	2965	1747	+1218	4698	4342	+356	

CALCUTTA, the 10th August 1874.

W. G. WILSON,  
Offg. Meteorological Reporter.

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATIONS.	Rain from 3rd to 8th Aug. 1874.	Rain from 9th to 15th Aug. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BUREAH.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1.01	2.46	41.38	15th Aug.	
		Outwa ...	1.38	2.32	31.70	ditto.	
		Chins ...	2.04	3.29	31.55	ditto.	
		Bond-bond ...	1.80	1.64	32.84	ditto.	
		Banesingee ...	1.78	1.07	24.98	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	2.21	1.98	27.29	ditto.	
	Bankura	Bankura ...	1.78	3.55	39.34	ditto.	
	Barbhoon	Sooree ...	3.41	0.90	34.11	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	2.58	2.45	22.31	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	2.50	1.90	37.81	ditto.	
		Gurbata ...	0.85	1.59	32.46	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office Exe. Engr.'s Office...	4.53 5.93	3.60 Not rec.	46.23 44.35	ditto. 8th Aug.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	2.40	0.88	21.42	15th Aug.	
		Serampore ...	2.67	2.67	29.28	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah ...	2.18	2.05	22.20	ditto.	
PARTURIST.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Banger Island ...	7.40	0.50	47.95	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	2.90	2.43	32.14	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary Jail	3.15 0.87	1.06 0.41	28.52 22.24	ditto.	
		Rasaset ...	1.34	1.30	20.48	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	3.44	2.92	31.93	ditto.	
		Barrapore ...	1.52	0.59	24.53	ditto.	
		Satkhira ...	2.46	2.18	28.43	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	2.90	1.01	24.10	ditto.	
		Kishnaghar ...	1.63	0.40	32.79	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	0.50	0.78	29.42	ditto.	
	Nudda	Meherpore ...	0.98	1.58	30.73	ditto.	
		Choodangah ...	0.73	2.62	32.73	ditto.	
		Koothea ...	0.81	1.56	33.18	ditto.	
		Ranaghat ...	3.12	2.08	30.30	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore ...	2.38	0.68	29.78	ditto.	
		Nerail ...	1.63	0.78	34.04	ditto.	
		Khoelna ...	2.15	2.00	35.05	ditto.	
		Jhondah ...	0.47	0.41	34.77	ditto.	
		Bagrichat ...	0.64	0.18	34.61	ditto.	
	Moorsheadabad	Magoorah ...	1.67	0.46	31.37	ditto.	
		Barhampore ...	0.94	0.24	28.75	ditto.	
		Hampore Haat ...	2.52	0.80	39.11	ditto.	
		City Moorsheadabad ...	1.31	1.64	31.95	ditto.	
		Jungpore ...	1.38	0.19	33.90	ditto.	
	Dinapore	Asimgunge ...	1.38	0.48	29.02	ditto.	
		Lalgolla ...	0.60	1.05	29.07	ditto.	
	Dinapore	Dinapore ...	1.66	0.33	44.89	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah ...	0.61	2.00	32.46	ditto.	
	Rajahahys	Banleah ...	2.95	0.90	28.81	ditto.	
		Natore ...	3.24	2.60	45.05	ditto.	
	Rangpore	Rangpore ...	0.58	0.69	50.61	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj ...	0.37	3.42	40.62	ditto.	
		Tkalya ...	5.46	1.73	67.09	ditto.	
	Bogra	Bogra ...	0.73	2.43	54.39	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna ...	0.78	0.71	33.13	ditto.	
		Berajgunj ...	1.09	1.14	35.49	ditto.	
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec. 4.86	Not rec. 4.70	69.53 65.77	31st July. 15th Aug.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	3.30	4.05	73.62	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	6.23	4.39	73.62	ditto.	
		Baza ... { Commissioner's Office Civil Surgeon's " ...	7.10 7.10	13.98 13.64	141.60 153.91	ditto.	From 12th April.
Coch Behar Tributary State	Coch Behar	6.28	1.15	105.95	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 8th Aug.		Rain from 8th to 15th Aug.		RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—(Continued.)									
EASTERN DISTRICTS.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.				
Dacca.	Dacca	Telegraph Office	0.42	1.10	85.77	15th Aug.			
		Hospital	0.60	0.81	30.94	ditto.			
		Moonsheegunge	0.95	3.48	45.54	ditto.			
		Manichgunge	1.20	0.40	32.38	ditto.			
	Ferozdpore	Ferozdpore	1.91	1.35	41.21	ditto.			
		Gaomda	1.48	1.77	31.80	ditto.			
		Madarpore	1.90	1.23	46.33	ditto.			
	Backergunge	Burraol	0.97	1.40	49.18	ditto.			
		Perozdpore	1.00	0.58	27.69	ditto.			
		Patokhally	1.34	2.90	55.14	ditto.			
		Dowlakhian	4.05	3.72	57.10	ditto.			
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0.08	2.80	51.57	ditto.			
		Jamulpore	0.01	2.10	38.77	ditto.			
		Ata	1.70	1.65	37.73	ditto.			
Sylhet	Kishoregunge	1.00	0.35	47.93	ditto.				
	Sylhet		2.73	2.15	100.41	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Telegraph Office	1.40	0.40	58.00	ditto.			
		Jail	1.20	0.57	53.98	ditto.			
		Cor's Bazar	2.35	1.50	71.07	ditto.			
	Noakholly	Noakholly	4.90	7.66	67.32	ditto.			
	Tipperah	Comillah	2.82	0.19	51.45	ditto.			
		Brahmanberiah	1.58	0.57	36.80	ditto.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatee Hill	1.46	0.92	49.45	ditto.			
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	2.50	1.55	43.28	ditto.			
BEHAR.									
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0.84	0.84	29.12	ditto.			
		Behar	2.28	2.03	28.40	ditto.			
		Barh	2.73	2.28	22.10	ditto.			
		Dinapore	1.30	2.00	37.70	ditto.			
	Gya	Dinapore	1.20	2.15	31.62	ditto.			
		Gya	3.64	1.49	28.30	ditto.			
		Nowadah	4.90	3.27	34.06	ditto.			
		Arrangabad	7.21	3.39	31.35	ditto.			
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	2.00	5.88	30.64	ditto.			
		Arrah	4.87	3.80	35.41	ditto.			
		Nasrabad	3.10	1.75	27.94	ditto.			
		Buxar	3.35	2.34	26.82	ditto.			
	Mungerpore	Blasobad	6.37	3.75	34.07	ditto.			
		Mungerpore	0.35	2.35	24.71	ditto.			
		Darbhanga	0.78	0.66	33.96	ditto.			
		Tirhoot	Hajepore	2.75	3.44	30.62	ditto.		
	Mudhoobunsee		0.50	0.83	27.71	ditto.			
	Sectanurhee		0.80	0.50	23.35	ditto.			
	Tajpore		0.06	1.05	26.28	ditto.			
	Sarun	Chuprah	3.40	0.76	27.30	ditto.			
		Sewan	1.55	1.21	25.45	ditto.			
	Chumpanan	Motecharwe	2.25	0.41	26.69	ditto.			
		Bettiah	1.45	Not rec.	32.73	8th Aug.			
	Monghyr	Monghyr	2.60	0.99	34.95	15th Aug.			
		Begoe Serai	2.26	1.50	18.13	ditto.			
		Jamosee	4.31	1.90	32.18	ditto.			
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	0.53	3.28	33.03	ditto.			
		Saonod	0.64	0.42	41.32	ditto.			
		Mudhappore	Not rec.	1.20	24.66	ditto		Not rec. 2nd to 8th Aug.	
		Banka	2.20	1.27	31.56	ditto.			
	Purneah	Saubora	5.03	0.86	34.16	ditto.			
		Purneah	4.97	2.09	30.20	ditto.			
		Kisnoogunge	4.04	3.70	56.83	ditto.			
		Arrerab	4.29	2.25	51.79	ditto.			
SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.	Southal Pergunnah.	Deoghur	3.81	0.90	28.11	ditto.			
		Rajmohal	0.80	0.70	18.90	ditto.			
		Nya Broomka	7.10	1.02	25.12	ditto.			
		Golda	0.80	0.83	53.15	ditto.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.		
			Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	8.30	2.30	40.70	15th Aug.	
		Cuttack { Hospital	8.80	3.64	54.68	ditto.	
		Cuttack { Jejpore	Not rec.	1.40	20.00	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Aug.
		Cuttack { Kendraparah	ditto	3.10	20.00	ditto	ditto.
		Cuttack { Jagatsingpore	ditto	4.00	22.75	ditto	ditto.
		Cuttack { False Point	5.90	0.70	41.06	ditto.	ditto.
		Cuttack { }					
		Cuttack { }					
		Cuttack { }					
		Cuttack { }					
	Poorree	Poorree	4.28	3.78	23.00	ditto.	
	Poorree	Koordah	6.86	2.02	45.03	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	2.62	2.77	36.07	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	1.03	1.00	31.10	ditto.	
		Jellasore	1.70	3.82	45.39	ditto.	
		Sorab	1.01	3.96	37.81	ditto.	
		Chandbally	4.55	4.97	36.42	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals	Samtulpore	6.99	2.94	41.83	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh { Jail	4.05	1.14	32.30	ditto.		
	Hazaribagh { Dispensary	4.20	0.54	37.09	ditto.		
	Pachumba	2.47	0.78	31.21	ditto.		
Loharduggah	Ranches	10.50	1.01	35.53	ditto.		
	Palamow	3.53	0.00	40.06	ditto.		
Singbhoom	Chybasa	5.45	5.01	38.23	ditto.		
Manbhoom	Parulia	3.02	0.65	22.04	ditto.		
	Gosindpore	5.67	Not rec.	38.22	8th Aug.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Cachar	Korah	1.45	ditto	71.01	ditto.		
Sohraangor	Sohraangor	2.34	ditto	68.32	ditto.		
	Golaghat	4.71	ditto	64.33	ditto.		
	Jorahat	7.24	ditto	83.04	ditto.		
	Nazorah	4.47	ditto	90.39	ditto.		
	Doopanie	4.08	ditto	70.25	ditto.		
	Hathipootie	3.44	ditto	66.69	ditto.		
	Souluck	4.45	ditto	78.31	ditto.		
	Masangah	4.41	ditto	70.55	ditto.		
	Cherideo	0.62	ditto	87.92	ditto.		
	Benares	4.57	ditto	27.74	ditto.		
	Akyab	7.10	5.10	68.00	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,  
The 22nd August 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,  
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd August 1874.

SECTION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer at 33".	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humi- dity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 16th	10	29.634	29.659	81.7	80.5	82	S S W	5.9	0.16	K	s
	16	12	29.681	29.679	83.0	79.5	85	S S E	8.8	0.07	N	s
	17th	10	29.674	29.692	84.5	82.0	89	S	5.0	0.38	C, CH	scuds.
	16	12	29.676	29.694	87.5	81.7	78	S	7.2	...	C, K	
	18th	10	29.622	29.640	88.8	80.5	75	S by E	4.8	...	K	
	16	12	29.698	29.616	90.0	82.7	79	S S E	5.3	...	K	
	19th	10	29.689	29.607	87.7	82.0	77	S E	5.7	...	K, C	
	16	12	29.497	29.616	88.4	82.4	76	S	7.3	...	S	
	20th	10	29.604	29.632	86.7	83.3	81	S E	5.5	0.00	S, CH	
	16	12	29.489	29.607	85.3	81.3	79	S by E	7.5	0.32	C, K	
SARON ISLAND.	21st	10	29.489	29.607	87.0	82.3	79	S S E	4.4	...	K, K	
	16	12	29.500	29.527	82.0	80.5	80	S S W	7.8	0.38	N	s, d
	22nd	10	29.542	29.560	80.6	79.6	95	S S W	3.8	0.95	N	s, r
	16	12	29.444	29.463	80.7	79.3	93	S S E	4.7	0.45	N	s, r
	16th	10	29.655	29.681	86	81	79	S W	9.5	0.30	N	s
	16	12	29.583	29.589	87	80	75	S	12.8	...	N	s, p, s
	17th	10	29.597	29.603	87	81	78	S	9.7	0.20	N	
	16th	10	29.626	29.632	87	81	76	S	5.9	...	N	s, e
	16	12	29.509	29.616	88	82	78	S S E	10.0	...	N	s, e
	19th	10	29.607	29.613	88	83	78	S S E	9.3	0.60	N	s, e
CHITLAGORA.	20th	10	29.605	29.612	88	83	76	S S E	10.9	...	N	s, e
	16	12	29.508	29.608	85	81	79	W N W	0.7	0.80	N	s, v, calm.
	21st	10	29.586	29.601	88	83	80	E S E	6.4	...	N	s, u
	16	12	29.489	29.501	84	82	91	N W	4.1	0.30	N	s, u
	22nd	10	28.677	29.583	83	81	91	W N W	12.2	1.20	N	s, u, s, scuds.
	16	12	29.479	29.485	81	79	91	W N W	21.6	0.10	N	s, u, s, scuds.
	16th	10	29.683	29.755	84	79	79	S E	5.2	0.10	CK	s, e
	16	12	29.538	29.650	86	81	79	S S W	12.9	...	K, KS	s, e
	17th	10	29.583	29.775	85	80	78	S S E	7.0	0.10	K, KS	s, e
	16	12	29.571	29.663	85	79	83	S	12.7	...	K, KS	s, e
MADRAS.	18th	10	29.623	29.715	84	79	79	E S E	6.2	...	CK, KS, K	s, e
	16	12	29.489	29.581	85	80	79	S	9.6	...	K	s, e
	19th	10	29.591	29.683	86	79	72	S E	4.1	...	CK, K	s, e
	20th	10	29.496	29.588	87	81	76	S W	8.1	...	K	s, e
	21st	10	29.501	29.602	86	80	75	E	3.4	0.10	CK, K	s, e
	16	12	29.484	29.587	89	79	87	S E	6.4	0.30	KS	s, e
	22nd	10	29.559	29.652	81	78	86	E	3.7	0.10	KS	s, e
	16	12	29.473	29.566	78	76	73	E	10.6	...	CK, C	s, e
	22nd	10	29.541	29.653	85	79	75	E S E	7.7	0.20	CK, K	s, e
	16	12	29.477	29.570	82	80	91	S E	12.7	0.20	KS	s, e, s
CUTTACK.	16th	10	29.778	29.803	88	77	88	W	11	...	...	c
	16	12	29.658	29.688	91	79	66	E N E	7	...	...	c
	16th	10	29.775	29.803	89	78	62	E N E	11	0.02	...	c
	16	12	29.639	29.669	91	79	66	E N E	8	...	...	s, c
	17th	10	29.770	29.800	90	77	63	W	12	...	...	c
	16	12	29.681	29.691	89	80	66	E N E	8	...	...	c
	18th	10	29.760	29.799	89	76	89	S W by S	4	0.48	...	c
	16	12	29.658	29.688	87	78	65	S W by S	3	...	...	c
	19th	10	29.709	29.722	87	78	65	S W by N	10	...	...	cloudy.
	20th	10	29.824	29.854	86	75	89	W S W	12	0.10	...	cloudy.
AXTAR.	21st	10	29.719	29.749	87	77	81	W	4	...	...	cloudy.
	16	12	29.640	29.670	87	75	85	W S W	12	0.02	...	c
	16	12	29.729	29.759	96	78	85	W by N	7	...	...	c
	16th	10	29.674	29.686	84	78	75	W	2.4	0.10	C, KS	s
	16	12	29.483	29.565	84	79	79	S W	2.3	...	CK, K, C	s
	17th	10	29.602	29.654	84	80	83	S S W	1.8	...	C, CK	s
	16	12	29.462	29.574	85	79	65	S S W	4.9	...	CK, K, K	s
	18th	10	29.547	29.629	88	81	73	W	2.0	...	C, CK, K, K	s
	19th	10	29.469	29.490	90	85	66	S S W	5.1	...	K, K, CK	s
	20th	10	29.507	29.580	89	82	96	S E	2.7	...	N	s

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,  
The 22nd August 1874.W. G. WILSON,  
Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.



Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,  
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st August 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.				Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radi.	Min. solar radi.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Aug. ...	15th	29.684	86°0	78°0	134°0	82°1	70°3	78°2	0.88	S by E & S S E	1.7	120.2	0.10	...	...	Clouds of different kinds. Slight rain at 1, 10½, 11½ A.M., 3½, 4½, 6½, and 6 P.M.
	16th	29.604	86°3	78°0	137°0	81°6	70°4	77°0	80	S S E & S by E	0.2	101.5	0.33	...	...	Cumuli, overcast, and clear. Slight rain at 2½, 10½ A.M., 1½, 3½, 6½, and 10½ P.M.
	17th	29.559	88°8	79°5	141°5	83°2	80°4	78°4	86	S	...	161.7	0.33	...	...	Chiefly cumuli. Slight rain at 2½, 8½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.
	18th	29.76	90°5	80°0	147°8	84°6	80°0	79°4	83	S S by E & S S E	...	131.1	...	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri. Sheet lightning on west between 10 and 11 P.M. Drizzled at 4½ P.M.
	19th	29.53	91°0	80°5	140°0	84°6	81°1	78°6	83	S S E, S E & S by E	...	120.5	0.09	...	...	Clear, cumuli, and cirri, and stratus. Thunder at 12½ A.M. Sheet lightning from midnight to 2 A.M., and 9 to 11 P.M. Rain at 7 P.M.
	20th	29.61	88°3	80°0	149°0	83°8	81°1	79°2	86	S by E & S S E	1.0	115.0	0.33	...	...	Clear, stratus, and overcast. Thunder between 1 and 2 P.M. Sheet lightning at midnight 8 and 11 P.M. Rain at 5, 11½ A.M. and 1 P.M.
	21st	29.47	91°5	81°0	147°0	83°4	80°0	79°1	87	S by E	...	100.3	1.25	...	...	Clouds of various kinds. Thunder from 3½ to 4 P.M. Lightning between 3 and 4 P.M. Rain at 1 A.M., and from 3 to 5 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	13.5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	91.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	92.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.86
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	2.32
	... { by anemometer gauge	2.20
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	3.49
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st August	...	31.39
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	47.40

GOPERNATH SEN,  
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th August 1874.

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th August 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. & P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. & P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,112	775 0 0	97 10 0	14,480 0	336 0 0	88 12 0	161 2 0
Or per mile of railway	41	28 8 9	3 16 0	539 0	32 0 0	8 5 0	5 16 8
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	5,459	4,305 0 0	489 0 0	84,395 0	4,110 0 0	211 0 0	100 0 0
Total for 7 weeks	7,571	5,075 0 0	587 10 0	71,326 0	4,468 0 0	496 12 0	1,482 5 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,127	766 2 6	76 12 4	4,677 10	375 15 5	37 11 8	116 4 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	41	28 1 10	3 16 5	566 12	15 12 6	1 7 7	4 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,651	4,360 5 5	633 1 1	31,993 20	1,679 12 9	187 19 7	824 0 0

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th August 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,118	677 0 0	87 14 0	11,145 0	380 0 0	32 9 0	119 14 0
Or per mile of railway	213	24 0 0	3 2 0	399 0	31 8 0	1 3 9	5 0 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	24,351	4,640 0 0	564 15 5	77,421 0	2,545 0 0	336 10 0	721 0 0
Total for 7 weeks	40,469	5,728 0 0	571 14 5	100,566 0	2,925 0 0	369 10 0	814 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,896	637 15 3	66 15 6	9,005 0	289 4 6	23 12 7	95 14 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	139	23 12 7	2 7 0	329 0	10 5 4	1 5 8	3 5 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,665	5,024 5 9	568 8 5	1,21,339 0	5,935 8 0	690 13 5	867 0 11

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 16th August 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,04,248	1,33,616 11 6	11,322 7 4	7,71,786 20	5,32,044 1 0	20,222 1 5	41,544 5 8
Or per mile of railway	81	104 8 0	8 10 11	603 0	413 2 1	31 14 11	32 13 10
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	572,743	4,98,008 12 5	44,064 0 5	54,71,630 20	2,27,717 11 5	2,60,332 0 2	2,73,309 18 4
Total for 7 weeks	676,991	6,31,625 3 11	75,386 15 9	61,80,644 10	3,803,685 10 6	3,23,524 10 7	5,14,215 7 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,875	8,99,803 16 7	9,187 17 4	4,91,611 20	1,67,768 0 0	12,377 5 4	34,355 3 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	71	76 8 0	7 8 3	384 0	131 0 11	12 4 3	27 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,02,281	5,15,686 0 5	74,771 5 4	32,87,190 20	14,78,808 0 8	1,35,537 12 7	3,10,869 7 11

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th August 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,510	6,042 12 0	509 15 2	50,121 0	20,464 7 0	840 4 19	1,790 0 0
Or per mile of railway	24	27 0 0	2 19 4	224 0	91 13 8	4 0 5	8 0 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	29,478	32,674 12 10	2,410 3 11	2,93,376 0	1,10,914 0 5	10,167 10	14,809 7 11
Total for 7 weeks	34,988	38,716 12 7	2,919 15 1	3,43,497 0	1,31,378 7 5	11,117 3 10	16,799 7 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,322	7,184 12 7	603 3 0	2,730 20	8,054 13 8	738 7 5	1,494 0 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	14	21 14 0	2 19 0	124 0	35 0 8	3 6 1	6 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,426	25,185 8 0	2,009 8 1	1,94,277 20	62,898 0 8	5,219 12 8	10,319 10 0

and traffic for the week  
per mile of railway  
in previous 8 weeks of half-year

Total for 7 weeks	101,394	1
COMPARISON		
as for corresponding week of previous year	25,267	14,645 7 2
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	181	25 9 6
as to corresponding date of previous year	1,76,643	1,53,954 4 7 9,400 15 4